FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.
Terms of Subscription.
Per year, invariably in advance,.........$2 50
" " " " 6 00
Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive a copy gratis for one year.
Persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can ...r this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 15. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1859. NO. 41.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Per Square of 16 lines or less—cash in advance.

Per Square of 16 lines or less—cash in advance.		$1 00
One square, 1 insertion,	....	1 25
Do. do. 2 do.	....	50
Do. do. 3 do	....	4 00
Do. do. 3 months without change,	....	7 00
Do. do. 6 do......do......do.	....	12 00
Do. do. 12 do......do......do.	....	14 00
Do. do. 6 do...renewed weekly,	....	25 00
Do. do. 12 do......do......do.	....	

Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

L. F. BUNN,
HOUSE AND SHIP PAINTER AND GLAZIER,
PRINCESS ST., BELOW FRONT, WILMINGTON, N. C.
The subscriber, having been burned out by the late fire, has removed to the above location, where he will be pleased to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him. All orders in his line will be attended to promptly and faithfully. L. F. BUNN.
...23, 1859.—195-2t—35-3m*

WILLIAM D. MAHN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will pay strict attention to all business entrusted to his care, and solicits a share of public patronage.
Office in Hall's building, No. 43, (up stairs,) North Water st. 32-1y
April 8, 1859.
Fayetteville Observer copy 6 mos. and send bill to this office for collection.

ALLEN & CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN LIME, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c., WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment. [April 1, 1859—31tf

DENTAL NOTICE.
DRS. S. A. McDOWELL & B. F. ARRINGTON, having entered into a Co-partnership in the practice of DENTISTRY, would respectfully inform the public that they are permanently located in Goldsboro', and fully prepared to perform all operations in the various branches of the profession, in the most thorough and approved manner. The manufacturing department being under the care of Dr. McDOWELL, who has had large experience in the art. The following styles of work will be furnished on reasonable terms to those requiring artificial teeth: "Continuous Block," a very beautiful and desirable style of work. "Continuous Gum," and "Sectional Block" on Gold. The "Vulcanite Base" and the various styles of single teeth.
The above styles of work will be furnished to the profession when desired at usual rates. 28-tf
March 11th, 1859.

F. M. BIZZELL,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 29 NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt and personal attention given to the reception of all kinds country produce, either for sale or shipment. Orders for groceries from cash customers will receive immediate attention, free of commissions. 12-1y*
Nov. 19th, 1858
Fay. Obs. 12 mos. and send bill to this office immediately.

WM. H. TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR,* and other country produce, collected for sale or shipment.
His wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce either by Railroad or River, enable him to make charges light. Nov 12—11-1y

T. M. SMITH,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give personal and prompt attention to the sale and shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, and all other country produce.
Office No. 17, (up stairs) North Water St., immediately over M. McInnis'. 39-1y—8-1y
Oct. 21st, 1858.

Harness & Leather Establishment.
EVERY variety of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole Leather, Calf Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle, every description of Ploughs and Agricultural Implements. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.
Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and repaired. JAMES WILSON,
Dec. 3.—14-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

WILLIAM J. PRICE.
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
Office opposite No. 47, North Water Street. 68-1y-w.
Nov. 24th, 1858.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf.

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line. 25-1y
Feb. 20th, 1857.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C.
June 17

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. WILMINGTON, N. C.
219-tf

CARRIAGE FACTORY.
B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call. 39-tf
May 28th, 1858

MRS. McCALEB'S HOTEL.
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform her friends and the public that she has taken the building on Chestnut street, below Front, South side, known as the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, where she will be prepared to accommodate permanent and transient boarders, at reasonable terms and in the best manner.
March, 4, 1859.—152-1t 28-tf.] MARY S. McCALEB.

SCHOOL BOOKS.
THE ATTENTION OF THE CITIZENS OF Wilmington, New Hanover and adjoining Counties, is called to the large and extensive assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS recently received by them, and which they offer for sale upon the most reasonable terms. MERRRILL & PIERCE. 21-1t—5-tf
Sept. 30th, 1858

WILMINGTON, N. C., APRIL 25th, 1859.
MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:—On the 21st Feb. last, I published in your Journal three certain notes in favor of Nathan Weill, payable by myself and Geo. Fennell, (each note being somewhat over $1200,) as fraudulent. In justice to Mr. N. Weill, I would state that, on further investigation, matters present themselves that demand that I should give this publicity, as what was alleged against him, (N. Weill,) were mostly hearsay.
All complaint is at an end, and the advertisement of 21st February should not be urged against him. In all transactions with him on former occasions, I found him honorable with me, and I hereby give notice that no proof can be alleged, as I have found that matters were perhaps misrepresented because misunderstood by me. W. W. FENNELL.
April 27, 1859.—198-6t—35-3m.

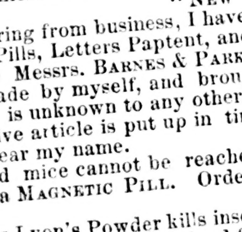
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!!
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.
COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS!
IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

These *Gums* remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, *purifying the blood*, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.
Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.
One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.
Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents *nightmare*.
Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness*.
One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia*.
One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache*.
Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic*, while
One dose often repeated is a sure cure for *Cholera Morbus*, and a preventive of *Cholera*.
Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.
One bottle taken for *Jaundice* removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.
One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.
One dose, often repeated, cures *Chronic Diarrhœa* in its worst form, while *Summer and Bowel Complaints* yield almost to the first dose.
A few bottles will cure *Dropsy* by exciting the absorbents.
We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for *Fever and Ague, Chill Fever* and all Fevers of a *Bilious type*. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.
All who are using it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.
Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, No 345 Broadway, N. York. Retailed by all Druggists. Sold also by W. H. LIPPITT, WALKER MEARES, and DRAKE & McLIN, Wilmington, N. C. March 24th, 1859.—30-1y

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS,
Will destroy Garden Insects, Cockroaches, Bed-Bugs, Fleas, Ants, Moths, and all pests of the vermin kind.
The importance of a reliable article of this kind is inestimable. In warm weather all nature teems with these annoying foes. This powder is the only article ever discovered which will exterminate them. A company of botanists, from the Horticultural Society of Paris, while amidst the ferns of Asia, observed that all insects lighting upon a certain kind of plant very soon dropped dead. This fact was made use of to guard their night camps from the intruders. Quantities of the plant was brought home by Mr. E. Lyon, and found a positive insect destroyer in every experiment. It is simply a powdered leaf, chemically prepared to resist the effect of age and climate. Medals and Letters Patent have been obtained from the governments of England, France, Germany and Russia, from the World's Fair, and numerous medical and horticultural colleges and societies.
Letter from the President of the United States.
"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, 31st Jan. 1854.
"MR. EMANUEL LYON.—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that the Commission, of the World's Fair, at London, have awarded you a Medal and Certificate for the great value of your Magnetic Powders, &c.
"MILLARD FILLMORE, Chairman."
The above was accompanied by a certificate of Prince Albert.
IT IS FREE FROM POISON.
NEW YORK, October 1st, 1858.
MR. E. LYON.—Dear Sir: We have analysed and tested your Magnetic Powders and find them perfectly harmless to mankind and domestic animals, but certain death when inhaled by bugs, ants and insects.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.
LAURANCE REID, Prof. Chemistry, N. Y. Hospital.
Mr. John L. Rome, Superintendant of the New York Hospital, says, "he has expelled all the bugs, ants, roaches, moths, &c., with Lyon's Magnetic Powder, and finds it of immense value."
Every gardner and housekeeper must have a direct interest in an article of this kind. Reference can be made to the Astor, St. Nicholas, and Metropolitan Hotels; to Judge Meigs, President of the American Institute; James Gordon Bennett, Gen. Winfield Scott, Cyrus W. Field, L. M. Pease, of the Five Points Mission, &c., &c. Judge Meigs says, "This discovery of Prof. Lyon is of national importance. The Farmers' Club have tested it thoroughly. It will destroy locusts, grasshoppers, ants, moths, bugs, and all vermin. Garden plants can be preserved, and houses made pure."
Arrangements are now made through Messrs. BARNES & PARK, of New York, to have it sold throughout the world. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be cautious!
"NEW YORK, Nov. 8th, 1858.
"In retiring from business, I have sold all my Insect Powders and Pills, Letters Paptent, and the secrets pertaining thereto, to Messrs. BARNES & PARK. The Powder is a discovery made by myself, and brought from the interior of Asia, and is unknown to any other persons. The genuine and effective article is put up in tin canisters, and will continue to bear my name. "E. LYON."
Rats and mice cannot be reached by a powder, and are killed by a MAGNETIC PILL. Order them through any merchant.
'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
But Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.
Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1 00. Follow directions. *Use freely and thoroughly.*
BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, New York. 19-6m
Jan. 7, 1859.



THE POPULARITY OF THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT, is coextensive with the civilization of the globe. Other articles claim to *alleviate* pain and distress—this *cures*. Family Physicians, Government Hospitals, Planters, Farmers, Livery-men, &c., have practically demonstrated this fact, throughout the world. No article ever before received such undivided praise and support from Medical and Scientific men.
RHEUMATISM
of years' standing, has been totally cured. Piles, Ulcers, Tumors, Running Sores, Scrofula, Stiff Joints, Felons, Swellings, Burns, Bites, Boils, Chaps, Neuralgia, Salt Rheum, and all aches and pains upon man, and kindred complaints upon
HORSES, CATTLE, &C.
such as Ring-bone, Gall, Scratches, Spavin, Poll-Evil, Sweeney, Hoof-all, &c., are subdued and cured by the MUSTANG LINIMENT.
VALUABLE HORSE SAVED!
Mr. S. LITCH, Hyde Park, Vt., writes:—"That the horse was considered worthless," (his case was Spavin,) "but since the free use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for $150 cash. Your Liniment has been doing wonders up here."
420 BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
(*Extract.*) "In lifting the kettle from the fire it became unmanageable, tilted over, and scalded my hands very severely, almost to a crisp. It was an awful sight. The Mustang Liniment appeared to extract the pain. It healed rapidly, without soreness, and left no scar of account.
Truly yours, "CHARLES FOSTER."
Such language as this is but the constant and natural echo wherever this article is used.
This Liniment is indispensable to planters and owners of horses and mules. Mr. JOHN DANIELS, Montgomery, Ala., sold a slave for $800, who was raised from utter uselessness by this Liniment. Every family should have it. Be very particular and enquire for the Mustang Liniment and take no other.
Sold by all dealers throughout North and South America, Europe, and the Islands of the Ocean, for 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 00 per bottle. BARNES & PARK, New York. 19-6m
January 7th, 1859

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.
Oct. 2—5-tf

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PUBLIC.
THAT KAHNWEILER & BROS. have removed their large stock of *FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, CARPETING, MILLINERY, BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS,* &c., &c., *Superior READY MADE CLOTHING,* to the adjoining stores on Front and Market streets, two doors from the *Corner* Store, and invite the attention of their customers, before purchasing elsewhere.
DAN'L. KAHNWEILER, DAVID KAHNWEILER, JACOB KAHNWEILER. 32-3m
April 8.

LOOK UP, YE DISCONSOLATE.
TO ANY WHO MAY BE AFFLICTED WITH THAT dreadful and grievous malady called CANCER, or anything of a cancerous nature, call at my residence, twelve miles West of Society Hill, Darlington District, So. Ca., and they shall have due attention. No cure, no charge for board or services rendered. In all cases I must know how I am to get my pay, after I have done the work. J. O. HALE, M. D.
Jan. 28, 1859—22-tf

For Sale and to Let.

WHO WANTS A FARM?—1100 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.
A RARE CHANCE!
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, the whole or a half of the farm now owned and cultivated by him; situated on the North side of White Oak River, ten miles from Pollocksville. The tract contains 1,100 acres, more or less, and is under a state of cultivation. It is as good Corn and Cotton land as can be found in the county. The farm has a good dwelling, a new kitchen and all necessary out houses. The lot has upon it a large, handsome and well arranged growth of young and beautiful shade trees, together with a well of most excellent water. It is a level and healthy country, and a better neighborhood cannot be found in Eastern North Carolina.
The tract is situated but a few miles from a stream of NAVIGABLE WATERS, making it a convenient matter to ship, at almost any time or season, the products of the farm. The soil is adapted to the culture of almost any vegetable grown in this section of country, and its fertility requires no improvement.
The subscriber is desirous to sell only upon account of having concluded to change his business.
It will be sold upon liberal terms.
Those wishing to examine the tract of land, or ascertain any further particulars, can do so by applying on the premises, to WM. E. SHIVER. 38-3m
May 20th, 1859

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND, about 30 miles from Wilmington, on the Manchester Railroad, containing about 600 acres. There are 2½ tasks of boxes, perhaps 3. Much of the Land too is good for farming purposes—is cleared easily—and gives good returns. All necessary buildings on the premises.— Terms easy. Address H. W. FOY, Green Swamp P. O., N. C.
May 20, 1859—38-tf

FOR SALE.
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN ACRES OF LAND lying in Wake County, eighteen miles Southwest of Raleigh and situated in an excellent neighborhood. The lands are well adapted to the raising of Corn, Wheat, Tobacco, Cotton, &c.
The improvements are a Dwelling House with suitable outbuildings.
Terms accommodating. For further information, apply to S. W. DOUGLASS.
Somerville, Harnett Co., N. C., May 13th, 1859 37-2m*

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale a body of LAND, containing about six thousand acres, and lying on the waters of Livington Creek, in Brunswick county, about 17 miles from Wilmington, and intersected by the Wilmington & Manchester and Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroads. The land is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, and could readily be made to grow cotton to great advantage, having a clay sub-soil, with an abundant and easily available supply of marl and swamp mud for manuring purposes. The improvements consist of two comfortable homesteads, having every necessary convenience, and being situated in a healthy and agreeable neighborhood.
The oregoing lands may be had at a bargain.
Further description is deemed unnecessary, as all desiring to purchase will examine for themselves, which they can do on application to Mr. James H. Pritchett, or to Mr. Wm. T. Grist, on the premises. For terms, etc., enquire of A. & J. R. GRIST, Washington, N. C., or of their agent, JAMES T. PETTEWAY, Wilmington, N. C. 36-3m
May 6th, 1859.
Tawboro' Southerner copy 3 months and send bill to this office.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.
FOUR LOTS in the flourishing Village of Rutherfordton, (the Western terminus of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road,) are offered for sale on very low terms. Now is the time to buy before property rises to Rail Road prices. One of the most desirable lots in the place, containing 3 acres—part wood—excellent house, all other out buildings, good water, &c. Two of one acre, and one of one-and-a-half acres, each having good new houses, and otherwise improved.
For particulars address the subscriber, who will give any information desired. L. P. ERWIN.
Rutherfordton, N. C., March 28th, 1859. 32-3m

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 acres of LAND, on the South West side of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, and in the county of Brunswick, immediately adjoining the said Road, about 23 miles from Wilmington, and about 2 miles below Maxwell's station. Five or six hundred acres may be called piney land, and then immediately back of this, and about one quarter of a mile from said Road, 800 to 1000 acres of the finest body of *HAMMOCK LAND* in this part of the country, which can be reclaimed and put in a fine farm at less expense than any land that I know of. It is covered with a growth of Oak, Ash, Poplar, Sweet Gum, Mulberry, and all the other growth of wood usual on fine high or Hammock Land. The balance of said track, and back of the above is a fine *SWAMP*, with a heavy growth of *CYPRESS AND READS OR CANE*. At this time carting can be done through any of said Lands. The range for hogs or cattle is the finest I ever saw.— Persons wishing to examine said lands will find me near Westbrook's Post Office, Bladen county, N. C.; and in my absence they will find Mr. John B. Ellis on the land, who will show it. J. A. ROBESON. 9-tf
October 29th, 1858.

Schools.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.
THIS ACADEMY IS CONDUCTED ON THE plan of the Virginia and South Carolina State Military Institutions. For a circular, address the Superintendent, Col. C. C. Tew, Hillsborough, N. C. 23-12m*
Jan. 27th 1858.

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
MALE AND FEMALE.
LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.
THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.
Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary. 1-tf
Sept. 4th, 1857

General Notices.

SPALDING'S ROSE MARY
"Rosemary is an admirable stimulant: it will promote the growth of the hair, and cure headache. Purified Castor Oil is valuable for its nourishing and strengthening properties, and when they are skilfully blended, so as to be free from greasiness, and the injurious properties of alcohol and spirits, they form an invaluable and THE BEST REMEDY for all diseases of the hair and scalp. Such is Mr. Spalding's preparation."—[Christian Watchman.
SPALDING'S ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL
Is warranted, 1st, to beautify the hair. 2d, to curl the hair beautifully. 3d, to remove dandruff effectually. 4th, to restore hair to bald heads. 5th, to force the beard and whiskers to grow. 6th, to prevent hair from falling off.— 7th, to cure all diseases of the scalp. 8th, to prevent hair turning grey. 9th, to cure headache. 10th, to kill hair eaters.
If you are not satisfied, *try it*. All genuine has the signature of the Proprietor—take no other—J. RUSSELL SPALDING, 27 Tremont st., opposite Museum, Boston, Mass.
Sold by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C. 40-9m
June 3d, 1859.

GIFTS.
One Hundred Varieties of Gifts!
MELVIN'S IMPROVED GIFT BOOK SALE,
MELVIN'S IMPROVED GIFT BOOK SALE,
MELVIN'S IMPROVED GIFT BOOK SALE,
MELVIN'S IMPROVED GIFT BOOK SALE,
MELVIN'S IMPROVED GIFT BOOK SALE,
333 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA—
333 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA—
333 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA—
333 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA—
333 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA—
WITH ONE HUNDRED VARIETIES
WITH ONE HUNDRED VARIETIES
WITH ONE HUNDRED VARIETIES
WITH ONE HUNDRED VARIETIES
WITH ONE HUNDRED VARIETIES
OF VALUABLE AND USEFUL GIFTS!
OF VALUABLE AND USEFUL GIFTS!
OF VALUABLE AND USEFUL GIFTS!
OF VALUABLE AND USEFUL GIFTS!
OF VALUABLE AND USEFUL GIFTS!
CONDUCTED ON AN ENTIRELY NEW PLAN.
CONDUCTED ON AN ENTIRELY NEW PLAN.
CONDUCTED ON AN ENTIRELY NEW PLAN.
A VALUABLE GIFT WITH EVERY BOOK SOLD.
A VALUABLE GIFT WITH EVERY BOOK SOLD.
A VALUABLE GIFT WITH EVERY BOOK SOLD.
CATALOGUES SENT FREE.
CATALOGUES SENT FREE.
CATALOGUES SENT FREE.
By addressing R. MELVIN, 333 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
New Catalogues, just issued, containing all the Popular Works of the day, and a List of One Hundred Varieties of Gifts. When orders of Twenty-five Dollars and upwards are received, a receipt for the same will be sent by return mail.
Receipts taken for every package sent by Express.
THREE PLANS OF COMMISSION FOR AGENTS, of which they can take their choice, and each more liberal than ever offered.
AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.
AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.
AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.
Address R. MELVIN, 333 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia, Pa. 30-3m
March 25th, 1859

Official Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—April Term, 1859.
Morrisey & Bowden, vs. John H. Guy. } Original Attachment levied on the defendant's real estate.
IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said John H. Guy to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held in Kenansville, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to defend the said suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.
Witness, John J. Whitehead, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of April, A. D., 1859.
JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, C. C. C. 39-6w
Pr. adv. $5 62
May 27.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—April Term, 1859.
S. L. Gavin & Co. vs. John H. Guy. } Original Attachment levied on the defendant's real estate.
IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said John H. Guy to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held in Kenansville, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to defend the said suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.
Witness, John J. Whitehead, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of April, A. D., 1859.
JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, C. C. C. 39-6w
Pr. adv. $5 62
May 27.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
IN EQUITY.
Mary E. M. Quince and others, *Ex Parte.* } Petition for sale of Land.
IN Pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity for New Hanover county, made in this cause at Spring Term, 1859, of said Court, I shall offer for sale by public auction, at the Market House in Wilmington, on Tuesday, June 14th, next, the following tracts of land in New Hanover county: "A tract of land beginning at the Cape Fear River at the dividing line of Oakley and Rock Hill; running thence with said dividing line N. 60 degrees East 72 poles to a stake; thence N. 20 degrees West 72 poles to a stake; thence N. 60 degrees E. 370 poles to a stake; thence S. 60 degrees E. 137 poles to a stake in John Williams' Western line; thence with said line S. 5 degrees E. 18 poles to Rattlesnake branch; thence down said branch about 55 poles to Oakley Avenue; thence with said Avenue S. 60 degrees W. 48 poles; thence with the same Avenue N. 89 degrees W. 128 poles to a stake; thence S. 28 degrees W. 86 poles to a gate; thence S. 36 degrees E. 109 poles to a cypress on Nep Creek; thence down said Creek about 400 poles to Prigge's back line; thence with said back line N. 30 degrees W. 185 poles to the Cape Fear River; thence Northwardly along said River 1 pole to the beginning, containing 583 acres, more or less." Also, "Another tract on the North East branch of Cape Fear, opposite to the mouth of Nessy's Creek, sold by Thomas Hill to John Hill, containing eleven acres of Swamp, and about forty acres high of land, beginning at the upper corner of Thos. Hill's bank on the river; thence along the bank South 27 degrees W. 76 poles to a pine on the sand hill, (the reverse course of this line, which is N. 27 degrees E., links to the mouth of Nessy's Creek); thence S. 71 degrees W. to the back line of Mr. Thos. Hill's survey; thence with that line N. 30 degrees W. to the old corner; then with the other line to the river; thence with the meanders of the river to the first station."
TERMS—Cash. A. M. WADDELL, C. M. E.
May 18th, 1859 39 wt10J—DJ-ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
IN EQUITY.
Stokely Atkinson and others. *Ex Parte.* } Petition for Partition.
IN pursuance of a decree in this cause made at the Spring Term, 1859, of the Court of Equity for New Hanover County, I shall offer for sale by public auction, at the Market House in Wilmington, on Tuesday, 14th June next, the following tract of land in New Hanover County, viz: "A tract of land on Topsail Sound, known as the Samuel Atkinson lands, and adjoining the lands of John Batts, and Stokely Atkinson."
Terms—One fourth cash—residue at 6 months, under bond with good security. A. M. WADDELL, C. M. E.
May 18th, 1859 [pr. adv. $5 62.] 39-3t—d 1t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Hanover County.
IN EQUITY.
Richard Burnett and others Ex Parte } Petition for sale of Land, In Equity.
IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE of the Court of Equity for New Hanover County, made in this cause at Spring Term, 1859, of said Court, I shall offer for sale, by public auction at the Market House in Wilmington, on Tuesday, the 14th day of June next, the following tract of land, viz: "300 acres of land conveyed by patent to Mary Highsmith, dated Nov. 28th, 1818, described in said patent as being in New Hanover County, and beginning on the old marked corner of the plantation survey; thence south 11 deg. west 160 poles to a stake in meadow; thence west 12 deg. north 22 poles to a pine near Magnas Cowan's corner; thence north 10 deg. west 4 poles to a pine—Cowan's corner; thence with his line north 220 poles to Cowan's corner on a pine; thence west 10 deg. north 24 poles to William Armstrong's corner; thence with his line north 10 deg. east 56 poles to a stake on Highsmith's old corner; thence with his old line to the first station."
Also "50 acres of land in New Hanover County, patented by Solomon Highsmith, which patent describes said 50 acres as lying on both sides of Little Burgaw, and on the west side of the main road—beginning at a black-jack on the side of the road, and on the north side of the branch; thence south 70 deg. west 100 poles to a pine; thence south 20 deg. east 80 poles to a pine; thence across Burgaw north 70 deg. east 100 poles to the main road, and up the centre of the road to the beginning."
Also "20 acres in said County, patented by Richard F. Highsmith, on 25th Nov., 1835, described as follows: Beginning at a pine—R. C. Ormsby's corner; thence with said Ormsby's line west 26 poles to the public road; thence with said road north 18 deg. west 80 poles to a stake at, or near, Wm. Highsmith's corner; thence east 50 poles to a stake in Ormsby's line; thence with said line to the beginning."
Also "a certain piece of land on the E. side of main road, and S. side of Little Burgaw, opposite to Richard F. Highsmith's. *No. acres unknown.*"
TERMS.—One third cash; balance at 6 and 12 months.
A. M. WADDELL, Clerk and Master in Equity.
May 18, 1859.—39-tj10—ltds.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of C. B. Miller, that five slaves, his property, (viz:) HARRY, SAM, and SIMON, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require them, the said slaves forthwith to surrender themselves to their master or other lawful authority, and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door and two other public places of said county, and warn the said slaves that if they do not immediately return to their said master, it is lawful for any person to capture them by slaying them or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals, this 25th January, 1859.
W. T. J. VANN, J. P., [SEAL.]
A. LAMONT, J. P., [SEAL.]
DESCRIPTIONS:
HARRY is stout built, black complexion, about 50 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, and weighs about 175 pounds.
SAM is thick set, dark complected, about 30 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 160 pounds.
SIMON is stout built, copper color, about 26 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and weighs 170 lbs.

$250 REWARD.
I WILL GIVE A REWARD of Fifty Dollars for either of the above negroes, dead or alive, delivered to me or for their confinement in Jail so that I can get them. C. B. MILLER. 22-1yuoo
New Hanover Co., Jan. 25th, 1859

I WILL ALSO give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for my negro woman PHILLIS, who is runaway. She is of black complexion, thick set and about 5 feet high; has some front teeth out, and speaks quick. The above reward will be paid for her safe confinement in Jail so that I can get her. C. B. MILLER.
Jan. 28th, 1859

NEW RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NOTICE.—At the regular annual meeting of the Stockholders in the New River Navigation Company, held in Jacksonville, on Monday the 23d May, on motion of Owen Huggins, Esq., L. W. Humphrey was chosen to preside and John J. Murrill to act as Secretary. The States' proxy, Otway B. Sanders, being absent, and a majority of the shares of Stock not being represented, on motion of Dr. E. W. Ward, the meeting adjourned to meet in Jacksonville, the second Saturday in June next, and the President of the Company was requested to give notice accordingly.
L. W. HUMPHRY, Chairman. 39-tf
May 27th, 1859

NOTICE.
TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Duplin County, on Friday 27th of May, two negro men, HENRY and NORRIS, who say they were hired by Elisha Lee of Columbus County to work turpentine. The owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges or they will be dealt with according to law.
PATRICK MERRITT, Jailor. 40-tf
June 3d, 1859

Official Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
IN EQUITY.
Wm. Radcliffe and others, Ex parte. } Petition for Partition.
IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE of the Court of Equity for New Hanover County, in this cause made, at Spring Term, 1859, I shall offer for sale by public Auction, at the Market House in Wilmington, on Saturday the 11th day of June next, the following lot in Wilmington, viz: "A certain lot at the intersection of Fourth and Chestnut streets, beginning at the corner of Chestnut street and running thence Eastwardly along the Southern line of said street two hundred and twenty feet; thence Southwardly sixtyty-six feet; thence Westwardly two hundred and twenty feet to Fourth street; thence Northwardly sixty-six feet to the first station."
TERMS.—One hundred dollars cash; the balance at six and twelve months, under bond with good security.
A. M. WADDELL, C. M. E. 39-t9Je—d-1t
May 23d, 1859.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
IN EQUITY.
Benjamin Mott and others. *Ex Parte.* } Petition for sale of Land.
IN PURSUANCE of a decree of the Court of Equity for New Hanover County, made in this cause at Spring Term, 1859, of said Court, I shall offer for sale by public auction, at the Market House, in Wilmington, on Tuesday, 14th of June next, the following Lot in the town of Wilmington, viz: "A Lot known as No 3 in Block 63 in the plan of said town, as designated in the Act of Assembly, passed in the year 1848-'49, extending the limits of said town, measuring sixty-six feet on the Eastern and Western ends, and three hundred and thirty feet on the Northern and Southern sides, and being the third lot South of Queen and Boundary streets."
TERMS—One-third cash; the residue at six and twelve months. A. M. WADDELL, C. M. E.
May 17th, 1859.—39 tJ10—tdts.

Rewards.

$50 REWARD.
RANAWAY FROM PETER RIVES, Guardian for Mary C. Teel, negro man BEN. Said negro is a dark mulatto, has a large mole on the right side of his nose, slow spoken, has a down look when spoken to, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., and is about six feet in height. I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of BEN so that I get him. He is no doubt trying to passas a free man. PETER RIVES, Guardian. 22-6m
Greenville, N. C., Jan. 19th, 1859

Wanted.

OPPORTUNITY FOR BUSINESS.
WE WISH TO ENGAGE active and energetic Agents (either Ladies or Gentlemen) for every Town, Village and County in the United States.
Agents can realize from $500 to $1000 per year.
For full particulars, address (enclosing Stamp,) S. A. DEWEY & CO.,
May 20, 1859.—38-3m Box 151 P. O., Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE—NEGROES WANTED.
TO THE FARMERS AND CITIZENS of the counties of Duplin, Wayne, Johnston, Harnett, Moore, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover and Sampson:
The subscriber being desirous of purchasing a number of likely young Negroes, of all classes and descriptions, avails himself of this method of informing those who may have such property to dispose of, that they would do well to visit me at home, or address me at Clinton, N. C., for which they shall receive a visit. A word to the wise is sufficient, as it is well understood that I pay exceeding high prices.
EVERETT PETERSON. 27-9m
March 4, 1859

NEGROES WANTED.
COME ALL YOU THAT WANT LARGE PRICES for NEGROES, and give me a call, or address me at Magnolia, N. C., as I do intend to pay high prices for all likely negroes. Please give me a call soon, as I am now in market. JOHN BARDEN. 20-6m*
Jan. 21, 1859.

NEGROES! NEGROES WANTED!!
GENTLEMEN YOUR OLD CUSTOMER IS YET in market for likely Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such for sale would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C. J. A. McARTHUR. 16-1y*
Dec. 17.

NEGROES WANTED.
THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND. 43-tf
June 27th, 1856.

NOTICE.
THE FUNERAL SERMON of Mr. H. R. SHAW, deceased, will be preached at Jacksonville, N. C., on the third Sunday in June, 1859, by Rev. G. M. Gibbs.
W. T. BANNERMAN. 40-tf
June 3d, 1859
The Cincinnati Enquirer is requested to publish the above.

From the Norfolk Day Book, 1st inst.

President Buchanan goes to Chapel Hill.

As we briefly stated yesterday, James Buchanan, President of the United States, arrived in Portsmouth yesterday morning on the steamer Louisiana, *en route* for "Chapel Hill," in the old North State, where he goes to be present at the commencement of that noted Institution. The boat arrived at about 6½ o'clock, and passing up the wharf at the foot of High street, was speedily beseiged by a curious multitude, who were anxious to get a look at the Chief Executive of the country. Here we found Mr. Buchanan occupying a seat in the saloon—which was handsomely decorated with flags—and near him the Hon. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior. The ceremony of introduction, salutation, &c., being over, the President was presented with a beautiful bouquet, which had been placed in the keeping of a gentleman for that purpose; as the President received this sweet floral gift, he was informed that the lady was young, beautiful and accomplished, and it was delicately hinted that she was not unmindful of the fact that he was the first bachelor President who had presided over the destinies of this great Republic, and had, as it were, been a *father* to an immense people. The old gentleman very gallantly received it; enquired the name of the fair donor; "Since," said he, "this beautiful gift would lose half its value unless I knew who the fair one was." In the meantime, the crowd upon the wharf had become quite numerous, and much curiosity was evinced to get a sight of the venerable looking President.

(We omitted to state that as soon as the boat landed at the wharf, Mayor George W. Grice, of Portsmouth, attended by seven of the Municipal authorities waited upon him, welcomed him to the Old Diminion, and tendered him the hospitalities of the City of Portsmouth, which for want of time he was compelled to decline.)

ON THE RAIL.

Having gotten through with the ceremonies of reception, &c., and the cars, having been backed down High street and gotten ready, the President and Hon. Jacob Thompson were escorted to the coach which had been expressly prepared for them, and which had been beautifully decorated with flags. In this coach was the President, Secretary of the Interior, Mayor of Portsmouth, President of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, Hons. L. O'B. Branch and W. N. Edwards, from North Carolina, together with the officials and managers of the S. B. & R. Road, beside several of the editorial profession. This coach was spacious, well ventilated, and as comfortable as it was possible to make a railroad coach, and gave promise of a pleasant ride to the frontier of the old North State. After being seated the crowd collected around the window to speak to the President. Numbers were introduced to him, all of whom he received with such a quiet dignity and peculiarly bland manner that he won his way to their hearts at once. We were particularly struck with one person who came up to greet the Executive; he was in his shirt sleeves and wore a blue check apron with capacious pockets, which by the way seemed well lined with silver.

"Good morning, Mr. Buck," said the individual.

"Good morning, sir," said the Executive, as he reached his white hand through the window to grasp the hard palm of a sunburnt man who stood before him, and as he did so the sunburnt man raised his hat. As the President withdrew his hand he observed a fish scale sticking on the back of it, and a peculiar piscatorial odor reached his nasal organs.

"You are a fisherman I presume," said Mr. Buck.

"Yes, sir, and have been for these twenty years," was the reply.

"And what do you catch," rejoined the curious Chief Magistrate.

"Why anything and everything that fishermen are apt to catch, including an occasional cold."

At this moment a gentleman came up to introduce his brother and the disciple of Isaac Walton was pushed aside.

"Sir," said the gentleman, "allow me to present my young brother."

"Aye! and your good looking brother" said one near.

"Not so" said the President, "its very near a tie between you, and you both carry your certificate of health on your faces."

At this moment conductor George Bourdette, sung out all aboard, and some enthusiastic man in the crowd sung out, "three cheers for the President of the United States," and amid the martial strains of music and the cheering of the crowd, the cars started and passed rapidly on to Suffolk—here there was a crowd at the Depot and a number of persons were presented to the President; indeed, not only here was this the case, but at every stopping place along the line did eager crowds collect to see the President of the United States.

"What sort of a trip had you down the Bay, Mr. President?" enquired a gentleman from the Old North State, while riding down the road.

"Well, sir, the boat is most excellently managed, and the trip, with one exception, was a most delightful one."

"Ah! what was the exception?"

"Well, sir," said the President, "either I was too long, or the births were too short, and I did not sleep as comfortable as I might."

This remark was overheard by the President of the *Bay Line*, who instantly replied:

"No, no, Mr. President, the reason you could not sleep was because you were in the "*Bridal Chamber*," and as this is the first time in your life that you occupied such a couch, it is no wonder that you could not sleep."

This was a heartless joke, and created a hearty laugh; and we really can never forgive the gentleman who perpetrated it.

Meanwhile the cars sped on until the dividing line between the States of Virginia and North Carolina was reached. Here a sumptuous collation was spread in the car by Capt. Bourdette, and for some time the whole party abandoned themselves to the feast.

About this time another magnificent bouquet was presented to the President in behalf of a lady; but as we could not see the card which was attached, we could not learn who the fair donor was.

RECEPTION AT WELDON.

The incline this side of Weldon having been reached, the locomotive was detached and the train run down to the depot where Gov. Ellis and Ex-Governor Bragg of North Carolina were severally presented to the President and Secretary Thompson, and the party debarked.

Thousands of ladies and gentlemen from the adjoining counties had congregated here to get a sight of the chief of the nation. They crowded every available spot and even stood quietly in the burning sun to see his Excellency pass. In front of the Hotel, where the "Wilmington Light Infantry," Capt. E. D. Hall, with a fine brass band; and on their left were the 'Oak City Guards,' Capt. C. H. Thompson. This Battallion was under the command of Brigadier Gen. John Cowan, who was accompained by his staff.

When the President and the Virginia Delegation, who had escorted him to the frontier of the old North State, alighted from the car, the Battalion presented arms, and one of the bands struck up a national air; the small party headed by the President—who was on the arm of Governor Ellis—and Secretary Thompson, who was escorted by Ex-Governor Bragg, marched through the crowd to the stand where Governor Ellis in a very appropriate manner, introduced the President to the immense throng which had gathered around, the President responded to some of the happy allusions made by Governor Ellis, and expressed his gratitude for the warm reception he had received upon the frontier of this good old State; made, *en passant*, a brief allusion to Macon and other great men whose names illumine the pages of her history; said that for ten years he had promised to visit this people, but that from year to year something had turned up to prevent him until now, and that it must be now or never, as a few short months would end his public life, and then he should retire into private life to prepare for that event so common to all mankind.

Ex-Governor Bragg now introduced Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior; he comes among you to revisit the scenes of his youth, and to kneel once again at the shrine of his mother, the old North State.

Mr. Thompson responded briefly and eloquently; his heart was filled with gratitude at the kind and hearty welcome his Captain and himself had received; he felt grateful to a people who, for nearly two centuries, had kept vigils over the ashes of his ancestors, and while it had been his fate to find favor under the light of another star of this great confederacy, he had always carried with him a true and loyal North Carolina heart. He was proud and happy once more to tread the soil of his own native State.

The speaking being over the band played another national air, while the people crowded around to grasp the hand of the President, and we doubt not his right arm was tired when he got through, for hundreds availed themselves of the privilege. From the stand, the President went over among the ladies, those fair and beautiful flowers that seem indigenous to the soil of the Old North State; and whose loveliness so completely captivated the heart of the old bachelor that our readers may not be surprised to learn that he *kissed seventeen* of them; aye, the bachelor President of the United States kissed seventeen North Carolina ladies; and what is more, did it with the ease and grace of a young man.

The time being up, the President and all the distinguished gentlemen who had collected at this point, were conducted to a special coach, while the military were provided with another; and amid the cheers of the immense multitude, the train with its important freight, started off for Raleigh, where the President and Secretary Thompson, became the guests of Governor Ellis, until this morning, when they left for Chapel Hill.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 31—9:45 P. M.—President Buchanan, accompanied by Secretary Thompson, arrived here this morning. A large crowd of persons—at least 2000—assembled to witness the arrival. The distinguished visitor was saluted with a discharge of a cannon, and an address of welcome was made by Hon. D. M. Barringer, to which President Buchanan and Mr. Thompson replied.

DUTIES OF UNITED STATES MARSHALS.—The opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Wisconsin fugitive slave case has at length been published. We subjoin a paragraph from the official copy of the opinion:

"Although it is the duty of the marshal or other person holding him to make known by a proper return the authority under which he detains him, it is at the same time imperatively his duty to obey the process of the United States: to hold the prisoner in custody under it; *and to refuse obedience to the mandate or process of any other government.* And, consequently, it is his duty not to take the prisoner, nor suffer him to be taken, before a State Judge or Court upon a habeas corpus issued under State authority. No State Judge or Court, after they are judicially informed that the party is imprisoned under the authority of the United States, has any right to interfere with him, or to require him to be brought before them. And if the authority of a State, in the form of a judicial process or otherwise should attempt to control the marshal or other authorized agent of the United States, in any respect, in the custody of his prisoner, it would be his duty to resist it, and to call to his aid any force that may be necessary to maintain the authority of the law against illegal interference. No judicial process, whatever form it may assume, can have any lawful authority outside of the limits of the jurisdiction of judge by whom it is issued; and an attempt to force it beyond these boundaries is nothing less than lawless violence."

SOLICITOR HOUSTON.—From the small opportunities we had for judging, we conclude that we have not met with a better prosecuting officer for years than Mr. Houston. He is a young but rising man, and we shall be disappointed if he do not at some future day, fill a large space in the public eye. He reveres the law, is prompt, firm and fearless, but does not seem to evince that anxiety to convict, for the mere purpose of showing his skill, which we regret to say, the *manner* of some prosecuting officers, that we have seen, so strongly evinces.—*Washington (N. C.) Dispatch.*

SPECIE FOR EUROPE.—The history of the last week's transactions, in New York, will do a good deal to show "the way the money goes." The Persia on Wednesday carried to Europe more than three millions of dollars; on Saturday the steamer Arago for Havre took off $1,271,412, the Vigo for Cork $685,000, and the Weser for Bremen $60,720; making a total since Wednesday morning of considerably rising five millions of dollars.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1859.

The Fayetteville Carolinian.

In our daily issue of Thursday the 2d instant, we took occasion to present a *fair*, full and impartial statement of facts as they at present stand in this district, with reference to the agitation for a convention. We made no statement unsubstantiated by the proof. We quoted chapter and verse, if we may be allowed the expression. As the facts thus stated by us have not been and cannot be disputed, we feel no necessity for engaging in a wordy war with our excitable cotemporary.—We shall therefore confine ourselves to setting our anxious cotemporary right upon some little matters; for, since it chooses to pay so much attention to our personal doings, which are *not* public property, we think it only right that it should be correctly informed.

The *Carolinian* says:

Columbus and Bladen counties having met through their delegation in Wilmington, and finding none to co-operate with them, drew up a card, which we were informed whilst in Wilmington, was framed and manufactured by and through the advice and act of the Editors of the Journal.

Now this is like a good many other things of which the *Carolinian* is "informed." The editors of the *Journal* neither advised nor helped to frame or manufacture the card alluded to. They never saw it before it was handed in for publication. This every gentleman who attended as a delegate *knows*. So much for one thing.

The *Carolinian* also professes to speak "knowingly" about the New Hanover meeting. It seems to be "informed" about that too, and says that a Democrat was elected chairman much to the chagrin *of some*. This after the assertion that the chairman of the meeting had been cut and dried to suit certain parties. Now, the fun of it is that the gentleman who called Mr. Nixon to the chair spoke to us just before doing so, and did it not simply with our consent, but even at our desire. Further, the-cut-and-dried chairman, to whom the *Carolinian* alludes, was Dr. J. D. Bellamy, a gentleman so far above reproach that his worst enemy would not dream of accusing *him* of anything wrong. The gentleman who called Mr. Nixon to the chair had himself looked for Dr. Bellamy, who, it seems, was not in town.

These are specimens of the "creditable" information the *Carolinian* picks up. We trust they will show it the danger of jumping to conclusions, and perhaps also lead it to agree with us, that while the "*Journal*" is a public newspaper, its editors are private citizens, with rights of private action not properly subject to the *espionage* of mousing "informants," who totally mislead those verdant enough to rely upon them.

Of course, of all the powerful interrogation marks with which the *Carolinian* sprinkles the concluding portion of the paragraph in which it states what it was informed about the Columbus and Bladen card, are so much thrown away, as are all its "knowing" remarks about the New Hanover meeting and the calling thereof. Its creditable informant rather misses his mark.

We trust that we have survived the puerile vanity of attempting to have ourselves endorsed, etc. It is not our way. Our plan is to do and say what we think to be right.

No doubt, the editors of the *Carolinian* allow themselves to be carried away by ardent and impulsive temperaments, and are thus led to form conclusions without having arrived at a full knowledge of the facts. No doubt they are friendly in their feelings towards us, but they have a queer way of showing it. No doubt they desire harmony, but they take an odd course to promote it.

Instead of our urging on the people of Bladen or Columbus to ultra measures, the purport of the few words we exchanged with some of the delegates, was to dissuade them from any hasty action, with the view of avoiding any division or difficulty; but conciliation was evidently not desired in other quarters, as appeared by editorial correspondence of the *Carolinian* in reference to these gentlemen, and our plans for getting things straight we were forced to abandon.

We cannot afford to alienate any good Democrats, and yet the tone adopted in certain quarters *is* alienating them every day. A grave error has been committed, and the sooner false steps are retraced the better.

☞ The news by the *City of Washington* is rather vague and sketchy, and must continue to be so, so far as the circumstances of the collision between the French and Austrians are concerned, for the very sufficient reason that on neither side are any but official bulletins allowed to be issued. How reliable and satisfactory these are, most folks understand.

All that is certain, is that a reconnoitering Austrian force came in contact with an advanced body of French troops, and a furious contest raged for some time with mutual loss, the Austrians retiring upon their own lines. The thing decides nothing, indicates nothing, beyond the fact that the hostile armies are getting dangerously near when their outposts or advanced parties thus meet.—The probability, amounting almost to a certainty is, that a severe blow has been struck—a great battle fought.

What dependence is to be placed in the report started by the London Post, of an intended European coalition against Louis Napoleon, should the French cross the Ticino and enter Austrian territory, we cannot pretend to say. None, we think, in the sense of an understood fact, but much in the light of a possible occurrence.

Every reigning house in Europe is connected by blood and marriage with all the others, if we except Louis Napoleon and Abdul Medjid, the Sultan of Turkey.—Now, whether or not these hereditary despots would not willingly inflict a blow upon this stranger and interloper—this offshoot of revolutionary French politics, who sets at naught divine right, every one can judge for himself;—if we were Louis Napoleon we would not trust one of them.

The further details by the telegraph received via Berne, are confused and unsatisfactory. Why should Austrian forces leave Milan and Como to concentrate on the Adda, which is far in the rear of Milan and could not protect that important city, the seat of Austrian dominion in Italy? Where Varez is, in which Garibaldi has shut himself up, we cannot find. Varese is near the Appenines in Southern Sardinia.

The Austrians will not abandon Milan without a struggle. That there may be some feeling among the Sclavonic population of the former kingdom of Dalmatia on the East shore of the Adriatic, we think probable; but it must be remembered that the Croats and other fierce Sclaves of that region, under the Ban Jellachich, did much to save Austria in 1848-'9. We must see further.

Does Austria draw back her legions to the Adda, then to the Mincio, then to the Adige, with the view of removing the seat of war from her non-German Provinces in Italy to her German provinces of Salsburg and the Tyrol, and thus drawing the rest of Germany into the fight in defence of Federal territory invaded by French troops? It seems so. Austrian finances are too weak to permit her long to continue the single-handed duel with France on Italian soil, and Germany will not move unless in defence of Federal territory. If, then, the troops of France can be drawn into Germany, all Germany will be drawn into the war in support of bankrupt Austria. This may explain some otherwise mysterious movements.

CHARLOTTE BULLETIN.—The *Bulletin*, a daily paper, formerly prblished at Columbia, S. C., but now located at Charlotte, N. C., appears to be conducted with decided energy, and with a view to keeping up with the times. Charlotte is *some* place.

Quite Lengthy.

The "oppositionists" of Wake county (so styled by themselves) met at Raleigh on the 18th ult., and nominated L. C. Edwards, Esq., of Oxford as their candidate for Congress in opposition to Hon. L. O'B. Branch.—Messrs. John W. Syme and others were appointed a committee to apprize Mr. Edwards of his unanimous nomination, and they avail themselves of this opportunity to remark that a bleeding country calls upon every patriot son to staunch her many wounds, and they furthermore request the aforesaid L. C. Edwards, Esq., "to enter the field as a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives, and to set before the people of this district [ah!] the manifold iniquities of the party [oh!] which has so long ruled and so direly cursed the country. [ouw!]"

Mr. Edwards declines because his health is not fit for the business that J. W. Syme and others put before him, and he declines through the best part of four printed newspaper columns It is awful in length, but is pretty certain to be pointed and emphatic, as its italics appear to indicate. Evidently, Mr. Edwards did once contemplate running, and got up his speech; but the terrible programme put down for him by J. W. Syme and others, committee, frightened the poor fellow, and he backed out. But that speech! that dear child of his imagination, that pet effusion must not be lost, and so he put it in the form of a reply to J. W. Syme and five others, committee, and thus revenged himself on the offending Syme, who, even if he refused to read it, could not get over pointing it; thereby putting in jeopardy the lives of his printers and proof readers, who ran the risk of dislocating their jaws by yawning over the "immense" production of the gifted L. C. Edwards, Esq., of Oxford.

The War News.

The telegraph brings us the news of an arrival and but little more. What has been done in Italy beyond the general fact that the Austrians retire while the Allies press forward, we cannot see. The speculations of the papers are generally mistaken. The abandonment of Milan by the Austrians, if true, is wholly out of the range of the prognostications of the gravest pundits and wisest strategists. Camerlasta, mentioned in the despatch is a mistake: it is probably Comer, on the Lake of Como.

Bacon from Perquimans County.

It will be seen from our weekly review of the markets, that 38,000 lbs. of Bacon have been received at this place from Perquimans county, in this State, and the whole lot has been taken at about the range of the market for North Carolina cured. This is the first cargo of Bacon, and, we believe, it is the first cargo of any produce at all (except, perhaps, corn) received at this port from the above county. The produce of Perquimans and other adjoining counties of Eastern North Carolina, has heretofore found a market at Portsmouth or Norfolk, Virginia. It affords us pleasure to see our Eastern people visit us, and we hope the better we become acquainted, the more frequent will be the intercourse between the different sections of the State.

GOING ABROAD FOR NEWS.—The Newbern *Delta* is glad to hear from the Charleston *Courier*, that T. O. Moore, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Louisiana, is a native of North Carolina. The *Delta* might have learned this much sooner from the Wilmington JOURNAL, which first stated the fact.

AWFUL.—The Boston Post says:—"Noah is thought to have had, on board, a supply of "Exterminator," from the fact that for nearly six weeks he was without seeing Ary-rat."

Railroads in 1825.

We copy the following from the New Hampshire *Sentinel* of 1825. It is an extract from the *Boston Republican*. It will be seen that steam *has* been applied,—that any amount of speed has been made, and any amount of dividends have *not* been realized,—so apt are speculative calculations to be wholly out of the way:—

RAIL ROADS AND CANALS.—If the cost of a rail road is not the one half of the cost of a canal, mile for mile, this fact alone gives a decided preferrence to the road.

A second consideration is, that the expense of repairing, (assuming the road to be originally well constructed) must be less on the road than on the canal.

A third consideration is, that a rail road may be used *in winter*, and a canal cannot be.

A fourth consideration is, that canals are, in some instances, affected by drought, a rail road is subject to no change occasioned by the difference of season.

A fifth consideration is, that from the main rail road, there may be *branches* longer or shorter as circumstances may require; an advantage which can rarely be had in canals.

As to the *weight* relative to *power*; "an ordinary horse will draw, with considerable ease, on a well constructed level rail road, seven or eight tons, at the rate of two and an half miles an hour; or ten or twelve tons, at the rate of two miles an hour; and on a canal, at the same speed, nearly three times the same weight."

The speed on a rail way may be increased by the application of greater power; that on a canal cannot be greater than at a certain rate, (between 3 and 4 miles in an hour) without injurious consequences to the banks, from the action of the water. The speed on a rail road must depend on the power of animal speed. This may be measured by experience on common turnpikes. To make the rail road speed, and burden equal to that of the canal, additional animal power must be had; and this additional cost is all that is to be put against the greater cost of the canal, compaired to that of the road.

It is intended, in England, to rely on *steam* as the propelling power. By this agent the speed may be greatly increased. Some experiments have been made, from which it appears, that a vehicle may be moved at the rate of *ten miles* an hour, and without more noise than a common cart makes on pavement.

If these experiments may be relied on, and there be no obstacle in this country, to carrying them into practical effect, it seems to follow, that the rail road has decidedly the advantage over canals, as to cost, as to speed, and, probably, as to safety.—*Boston Rep.*

Washington City Municipal Election.

The election for members of the board of Aldermen and Common Council, City Collector, Register and Surveyor, and other officers, for the City of Washington, took place on Monday the 6th inst., and resulted in the entire success of the Democratic tickets by a large majority.

The States speaks of the quiet progress of the election, as follows:

"This indeed, presents a significant contrast to last year, when a mounted police were on duty, and riot and bloodshed took place; and much more striking is it, when compared with the election two years ago. It is something of a satisfaction to know that the citizens of Washington are a law-loving, order-obeying community, and when left to regulate their own affairs in their own way, manage to get along quite well without any invading gang of ruffians."

Correspondence.

SLOOP POINT, May 28th, 1859.

DEAR SIR:—The first Session of Oakley School will close on Wednesday, the 15th June next. Thursday and Friday the 16th and 17th will be taken up in Examination, Declamation, &c., on which occasion the Trustees and patrons respectfully request that you should deliver an address. Allow me to add my solicitations to their request, and indulge the hope that it may be convenient for you to comply.

Truly yours,

D. MACMILLAN.

R. W. NIXON, Esq., Chapel Hill, N. C.

TOPSAIL, June 7th, 1859.

DEAR SIR:—Your very polite note inviting me to deliver an address on the 17th, came to hand during the bustle and confusion of *Commencement*, which occasion will (I trust) satisfactorily explain the delay of a reply. Notwithstanding the shortness of time for preparation, I heartily accept the invitation, as I have an affection for the cause, and believe that the same partiality which dictates the choice will throw a vail of charity over the performance.

The Trustees of Oakley School will please accept my thanks for the honor they have done me.

I remain yours, very respectfully,

R. W. NIXON.

To D. MACMILLAN, Esq.

For the Journal.

A Trip to Chapel Hill—The President of the United States—The Commencement, &c., &c.

MESSRS. EDITOR:

It is generally expected that all scribblers and reporters visiting the University will paint everything "*couleur de rose*." They have heretofore justified this expectation. I think the custom more "honored in the breach than the observance;" it lulls the public vigilance into a false security, and by inflating the vanity of preceptors and pupils, stifles enterprise and extinguishes all hope of reform.

The University is a very respectable institution, but not yet perfect in its organization, system, discipline, "*curriculum*," &c. I shall administer a rap on the knuckles whenever I think it deserved—not in anger, but from a friendly desire to aid its growth into the proportions of an Oxford or Cambridge, by calling attention to abuses or omissions.

I left Wilmington on Monday and was soon at Goldsboro'. The country along the roads in our State is slowly but certainly improving. Goldsboro' I think the prettiest village in North Carolina; I was surprised at the beauty of many of the houses, and the elegance of their grounds and gardens.

Leaving Goldsboro' we arrived at Raleigh about 4 P. M. The crops along the route looked well. A very unusual breadth of land has been planted this year in cotton; the culture extending into Orange as far as I had an opportunity to observe. The smoke from the locomotive on the North Carolina, or "circumbendibus," Rail Road was very disagreeable, invading the cars and irritating the eyes and temper.

They had water but no ice as I went up, and the water was of execrable quality. In this connection I will say that when I went beyond Raleigh to Durham's they had water again without ice, and were unprovided with tumbler, gourd or can. A passenger who inquired was pointed to a leaden or tin pitcher of monster size, and told to drink out of it if he could. Of course the essay ended in discomfiture. Is not there a niggardly meanness rather than true economy in this matter?

In the construction of this Road, what I have always considered an axiom in Rail Road building seems to have been pertinaciously violated,—nearly all the curves are upon embankments. When the road becomes worn accidents must be frequent and fatal.

The evening of my arrival, three companies from the West paraded Fayetteville street, and performed their evolutions and drill with precision and accuracy. As I was about to leave Raleigh, I found at the depot three others. I did not remain to witness the "entree" of the President into the Capital. His reception, as you are informed, was cordial and enthusiastic. Eleven military companies, handsomely uniformed, were present to do him honor. When I think of this large body of gallant volunteers, so rapidly concentrated from remote points, I feel a sensible gratification at the importance of the Railroads in a military point of view, and a conviction of augmented power in case of invasion or domestic disturbance.

I left Raleigh on Tuesday for Chapel Hill. The peach and apple trees seemed ladened with fruit. When I arrived at Durham's, I found no stage or coach, but managed to charter, with others, a low wagon, without springs or seats. You may imagine the *pleasure* of our journey to Chapel Hill—12 miles, accomplished in about 4 hours, a rough road, over a hilly but picturesque country. I left Mr. McRae at Durham's with his family.—He was the destined orator of the Societies. There was no committee there to meet him, and no vehicle provided for him. This was no intentional slight. His predecessors were treated in the same manner. The omission grew out of ignorance of the "*bienseances*" of life.—"*Infandum* editor *jubes renovare dolorem?*

I arrived at Chapel Hill about dusk; alighted in the midst of a large crowd, and elbowed my way into Guthrie's. Ah! what a living libel upon hotel-keeping! I will not descend—*descend* is the right word here—to particulars. I could not, for hours, obtain water or a towel. I could not eat what they called *supper*. I tried coffee, but, unable to procure milk or cream, gave up in despair. At night, passing through a front room occupied by two gentlemen, I, with a friend, found a bed in an apartment so mean that I think a family of negroes must have been recently removed from it. The bed was tenanted by a colony of bugs; had they combined their strength, I would have been ignominiously expelled; but they pulled in opposite directions. Intruder as I was, I contrived to hold the position until daylight. By the bye, is it not singular that these big bugs of a learned University should be so ignorant of mechanical philosophy?

Chapel Hill is a small place, and cannot accommodate more than 200 or 300 strangers. Let me raise a voice of warning to adventurous people. The *trustees* and *notabilities* who visit the Hill at Commencement, fare tolerably well, but God help the "*ignobile vulgus*," of whom I am not ashamed to be one. To them, from motives of humanity, I would make proclamation, "*Procul! oh, procul! abeste profaqi!*" I must affect to be classical on this ground. Pardon me if I have caught the infection.

I had almost forgotten one incident of my first night. Alarmed by the cry of Fire! I sprang to the door. As I did so, a young man gallopped by repeating the cry with stentorian lungs, followed by the retort, so shouted that it rang lustily to the echo—"you are a G—d d—n liar!"

Chapel Hill is finely situated upon elevated land; population, inclusive of students, I suppose, 1,500 or 2,000. It contains many neat dwellings. Several families, apparently, live in great comfort and elegance; their dwellings nestle amid beautiful trees, and attractive shubbery, surrounded by velvety lawns. Some of the lots are walled with stones loosely laid,—not entirely, I understand, for demarcation or enclosure; but with reference to security against a sudden assault of riotous students. A professor, wife, and daughters, behind their fortification, using the stones as missiles, might keep at bay, it is thought, 15 or 20 until the military arrived.

I had heard that the fount, sacred to the Muses, that once bubbled to the daylight from the side of Helicon, years ago, disappeared from Greece, and like the river Alpheus—*vide* Virgil and Ovid *passim*—after certain mysterious rambles, broke out, in exultation, at Chapel Hill; and that there it now sparkled in the sunshine. I hunted for it, but could not find it. I wished to bathe in its waters, that I might be revivified, and come out with the freshness of a Freshman. I suppose the citizens, carried away by modern utilitarian notions and love of gold, have covered it over, concealing it, being bent upon a retail trade,—not "without price."—Though disappointed in this matter I soon discovered that several score of jets, connected with the fountain, mellowed the atmosphere and moistened the clay of the Hill. I drew near; I tasted; I smelled. The water, I thought, marvellously like that species of whiskey known vulgarly as "rot gut." *Of course* it was a mere delusion of mine; all alcoholic drinks are excluded by *law* from Chapel Hill and its vicinage.

I soon (Wednesday morning) had a distant view of the great man of the Hill, Ex-Governor Swain. The University people style him "*Honorandus David L. Swain, Præses Facultatis, Armiger*," &c. For a short time, being a little rusty in my Latin, I was puzzled by the last word; but a night of reflection solved the difficulty. The Governor is remarkable for the length of his arms; the oddity with which they are united to the body—what is usually the inner part being turned outward—and the very peculiar grace with which he swings them when walking, or gesticulates when speaking.—Hence the name—*bearer of arms*—just as formerly, from personal qualities, William Rufus, Edward Longshanks, &c., &c. The Governor is a very remarkable man in every way. In stature he is over 6 feet high—just the height (so he says) of the greatest men of the world—*e. g.*: Marlborough and Washington. He is not a College-bred man. In early youth he remained a few *days* at the Hill; and then left in disgust. So prodigious was his power, that he is said to have exhausted their well of learning at one draught. If I seem personal, I trust the amiable public will forgive; to be observed, talked about, and persecuted by men of the quill, is the penalty a man pays for being *great*. Did you ever see "old Bunc" or hear him talk? When he speaks he trembles, not from fear, but nervousness; the intellect that animates his frame—makes him quiver as would a 100 horse-power engine a Cape Fear Steamer. He is not content to hide behind any shelter. Place him in a pew in a Church (as in the last Convention of 1835) and, disdaining concealment, he will stride out into the aisle. Clasping his hands between his legs—one before and one behind—he will give you his exordium. Unclasping them, as he warms, he will first draw up to his knee the right leg of his pantaloons, then the left; when he can raise them no higher, his attention arrested, he will remand them to their proper position. Again and again will he repeat this rhetorical novelty or oddity "*ab ovo usque ad mala*." The Governor is a man of the world, yet does he sometimes lose his self-possession. A Commencement or two ago, he startled the auditory in the Chapel by calling out "Mr. Music give us Marcellus's hymn" (*Marseilles Hymn.*) He is very awkwardly built; in his structure nature looked to strength, not grace. Upon one occasion he broke his collar bone.—The physician called to the case was unable to determine the injured bone—such was the anomalous condition of his anatomy.

Mr. McRae spoke at 11 A. M. The Chapel was crowded. His speech was a *decided hit*: it was brilliant and effective. I heard but one opinion of it—unqualified praise. He ran a parallel between all the great men who have figured on life's stage—dividing them into two classes—men of genius and men of talent. He insisted that the latter had won the most permanent fame, and had been most useful to mankind; and thence drew a lesson of encouragement to the mass.

Nature has denied to Mr. McRae but one of the attributes of an orator—voice. This, though not powerful, is trenchantly sharp; and falls not unpleasantly on the tympanum of the ear. He was rather discursive—his discourse somewhat disconnected—"*de omnibus rebus*." Though I do not belong to the "*nil admirari*" order, you see I am not given to blind, indiscriminate praise. As an *orator*, I think Mr. McRae the first in the State—equal to any I ever heard—superior, however extravagant it may appear, to Everett. His manner is eminently earnest and impressive; and his eye blazes with that magnetic power which I think the peculiar characteristic of oratory.

The concourse of people was now dense,—larger than ever known at the University.

The President did not arrive until after Mr. McRae's address. He was received by Governor Swain, whose guest he was, and welcomed by the cheers of an immense crowd. The Governor let fly at him the battle of Alamance; and, considering the fatigue of the venerable Chief Magistrate, I have no doubt did more execution than the Regulators at that wilfully misrepresented, *historical fiction*, the *battle* of Alamance.

In the afternoon the President of the United States and the President of the University—I beg pardon—the *President of the University* and the President of the United States—walking side by side, attended by a procession, proceeded to the Chapel. Gov. Swain was perfectly happy. His face, not a very expressive one, was the picture of stolid delight. He reminded me of a man surfeited at a feast. Were he translated to Heaven now, he would be unhappy,—he would find it *flat*, I am sure.

The Rev. Wm. Hooper delivered the address before the Alumni—his subject—Reminiscences of the University. Mr. Hooper is 69 years old, the finest belles-letters scholar in the State. His sparkling wit, and playful humor convulsed us all with laughter, for more than half an hour:—from gay he then passed to grave, paying a touching and beautiful tribute to the late eminent Professor Mitchell. The genial, kind-hearted President Buchanan was greatly amused. The address smoothed "his wrinkled front" of care, and relaxed it into smiles.

The President dined with Gov. Swain and a large number of *wealthy* and *distinguished* people. He was the cynosure of all eyes. One phase of human frailty struck me painfully. Many of the opponents of the President, prompt and ready to defame him behind his back, were eager to court his notice, and fix his attention.—He was so encircled that more than one warm supporter could not find an opportunity to press his hand.

Wednesday night I slept comfortably—thanks to the courtesy of the young men of our region—Messrs. Costin, Wooster, Wright and others, who were indefatigable in attention to all from Wilmington.

Thursday is emphatically the great day of Commencement, when the degrees are conferred. A very imposing procession was formed at an early hour, headed by the Wilmington Light Infantry, incomparably the finest Company of all assembled to do honor to the President at Raleigh, and the only one that attended him to Chapel Hill.

Eleven young men delivered original speeches in the morning and four in the afternoon. They all acquitted themselves well. Among them were Charles W. McClammy, and Richard W. Nixon of New Hanover, whose speeches were of a high order of merit. Mr. McC.'s subject, "The Political Influence of Educated Men"; Mr. N.'s, "The Imagination; to be Cultivated." These speakers were what are called "honor men," being the most distinguished for merit and scholarship in their class.

In the afternoon, after the annual report, the degree of A. B. was conferred upon eighty-three graduates, among whom was our polite and estimable friend, Mr. A. J. Costin. Some honorary degrees were also bestowed.

One pleasant thing connected with the Commencement was, that a man could then be said to shake North Carolina by the hand, so generally was the State—even remote points—represented. I noted many distinguished citizens, Govs. Ellis, Bragg, Graham and Morehead; Judges Battle, Biggs, Dick and Saunders; Hons. H. S. Clark, R. W. Gilliam and R. S. Donnell, &c., &c. The delegation of civilians from Wilmington was large; and we were pleased with the standing, and particularly with the courteous bearing of the students from our town, many of whom, I predict, are destined to make their mark. One is the *readiest* and brightest boy I ever knew. I will not mention his name. To do so would be more than modesty, cultivated at Chapel Hill, could bear.

Every evening during the Commencement there was a dance in the Hall of the College Library. The room was so crowded that Juno, herself, would have been lost in the crowd as a drop in the ocean. Still, by careful inspection, and importunity, I managed to identify some of the ladies. The display of beauty and the tastefulness of the dresses greatly gratified my pride as a North Carolinian. The "*tout ensemble*" was equal, fully, to anything I have ever seen North of the Potomac. *The deportment of the ladies was unexceptionable.* I underscore the sentence, because I had heard unpleasant reports of other Commencements. Perhaps it would be invidious to distinguish any where so many commanded admiration. There were many, lovely as the Graces, whose names I did not learn. Miss A., of Charlotte; Miss S., of Warren; Miss C., of Raleigh; Miss B. and Miss N., of Newberne, and Miss M. and Miss W., of Wilmington, particularly attracted my attention. There was one there whose face was so fair, fascinating and *speaking*, that I was not surprised to hear of her close connection with the Professor of Languages.

The College grounds are ample and elegant; the buildings rather shabby. The Chapel is inconveniently small, and paltry in its air. In the gallery I noticed what seemed to be a baby piano—used, I suppose, in the worship of the sanctuary.

The College Society Halls are entirely too contracted, and unworthy of the institution; they are, however, adorned by some very valuable and interesting portraits of eminent members. The libraries of the Societies and College are respectable, and, as far as I could judge from a cursory examination, well selected.

The students are as fine looking a body of young men as I ever saw. I do not think them inferior in capacity or substantial merit to any similar body in the Union. I must say, however, to speak frankly, that the culture of the minor morals seems to be greatly neglected. The boys do not seem to effect the high-bred graces—the gentle courtesy of Sidney or Bayard. Their ideal of excellence appears to be what they call a "hell of a fellow"—one bristling with pistols and bowie-knives, who would as soon kill and eat you as not—a ruffler and swashbuckler. I was privy to some very remarkable lessons in good manners, given by students to strangers. In saying this I do not wish it to be understood that the students at our University are any worse than others in the respects alluded to. It is the crying evil of the day, and I speak plainly from motives of friendship and because I sincerely desire to see a reform brought about. The evil, I think, grows out of the fact that the students are, in a measure, barbarized by isolation; and for this the Faculty are responsible. There is little or no social intercourse between the students and the families of the faculty. This should not be so. Frequent intercourse would benefit both parties; it would enliven the teachers, and prevent them from hardening into the conceit, the arrogance and harshness too often characteristic of their profession, and of those who only deal with inferiors; and it would elevate the tone and refine the manners of the pupil, while from such a commerce would spring esteem, friendship and tractability. Those who follow in the wake of a "full acorned German boar," cannot well be expected to practice self-denial or charity, or illustrate their lives by urbanity.

Of the Faculty I know but little. But two have any distinction in the world of letters and science—Professor Hubbard and Professor Phillips. The latter is the author of a work on Mathematics. The former, a devout divine; a ripe and eloquent scholar; and a polished and refined gentleman, is now to tne University what was once the Rev. Wm. Hooper.

I have not yet mentioned that the President was accompanied by Mr. Thompson, the Secretary of the Interior, and our old friend, the Hon. Jno. H. Wheeler, historian of North Carolina. Mr. Thompson, a native of the State, is a man of fine manners and captivating address; he made troops of friends.

With rather a keen sense of the ridiculous, I was amused with one particular class of individuals. Those who thought themselves great; but whose greatness a stupid public would not recognize. It was rich as a farce to notice the tricks they played off to give themselves a factitious importance—the shroud of mystery—the pompous strut, &c., &c.

I left Chapel Hill on Friday morning—my first and last visit. In the afternoon I saw, at Raleigh, our Light Infantry exchanging parting salutations with the President. Well disciplined and orderly, they made a splendid show in their magnificent uniforms, and drew warm commendations from Mr. Buchanan. Whatever their politics, they must ever cherish a pleasant recollection of the genial, courteous old man who, though chief of the nation, never forgets that he is a man, and citizen and a gentleman.

I have many more notes, but I forbear. I am afraid I have already sadly bored you, and your readers. I am fresh from a University watched over by an "Argus of one hundred I's." I will make my bow saying—"*Vale doctissime*," &c., &c.

VIATOR.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In order to render a series of articles, on scientific subjects, attractive, they must not only be discursive, but of a variate character. By writing or speaking much on one particular point, a deal of repetition cannot be well avoided—hence the author or orator becomes tiresome, and neither of them is attended to by readers or hearers, because the listening mind, that is anxious for knowledge and demonstration, palls over the accumulation of facts that are metaphysically introduced to prove a principle which none have denied. This article will treat on

ATMOSPHERIC RESISTANCE TO BODIES IN MOTION.

In using the term "*space*," which I shall be compelled to do, I wish it distinctly understood that I do not refer to it in its *infinite* sense, but as merely embracing the atmosphere surrounding our globe, and which is not supposed to extend more than forty miles above its surface. It was long supposed and asserted that our atmospheric air was *incompressible*; but the experiment of Galileo, previous to the discoveries of Paschal and Torricelli, demonstrated that it is not only a *compressible*, but an *elastic* and *ponderous* body. He found that a copper ball, in which the air had been *condensed*, weighed heavier than when the air was in its ordinary state of tension. Hence *one* valuable truth was proven, and the discovery of which, so far as science is concerned, is but little inferior to that of Newton, respecting gravity. Torricelli, having his attention called to the principle alluded to, watched, in Florence an attempt to raise water, by a common pump, to a height exceeding 33 feet. Of course, from the moment the water entered the tube of the pump, and was put in motion, it was found that the pressure of the atmosphere presented such a resistance as not to permit the ascent of the water in the pipe, above 33 feet, and such column is hence deemed sufficient to equipoise the atmosphere, or balance its pressure. The discoveries of Torricelli led to the invention of the barometer, which instrument graduated at a level of the sea, the tube being 36 inches in length, the atmosphere was found capable of counterbalancing a column of mercury 30 inches in height. But upon ascending a mountain it was observed that the mercury *fell* in the tube, and it was shown that at 1,000 feet above the original level, it sank to 28,91, and so on gradually, till at the height of 20 miles, the column fell to 0,95 inches.

Now, it may be objected that these points have nothing to do with the subject proposed to be treated on in this article; but, upon reflection, they appear highly necessary and must be admissible, before I can complete any syllogism in reference to the influence of the atmosphere on bodies in motion.

We admit, then, that atmospheric air is an elastic, compressible and ponderous body. Now, to illustrate, let us suppose a body ascending perpendicularly from the earth through space; does it not follow that in proportion to the height attained, the atmospheric resistance is diminished; and that if such a body could be carried beyond our atmosphere, its principles of gravity would be destroyed, and it could not return to its starting point? This is plain and simple reasoning, according to scientific principles. There is a nice distinction, however, between such an ascension as I have referred to, and that produced by projectile force; but both, it will be found, unite in establishing the corollary required. Let us, for instance, assume that a cannon ball is discharged from a piece of ordnance, in a perfect line of perpendicular ascent, and that the atmosphere in such line is removed, would not the ball, meeting with no resistance, and overcoming its gravity by the interposition of the projectile force employed, continue on its course until it would be impossible for it to return to its starting point? This, I trust, is sufficiently plain. But, I may be asked, why is it that the ball does not continue its ascent, under ordinary circumstances, but will return near to the spot from which it was discharged. The answer is easily made: it meets with the *resistance of the atmosphere*; which, as I have already shown, is an elastic, compressible and ponderous body. The ascent of the ball through space is, therefore, limited by this universal law; and when the projectile force is expended, it is sustained for an instant in equilibrium, and for an instant only, for its gravity and the atmospheric pressure compel it to return to whence it came; and, were it not for other influences operating upon it, but which are too foreign to be treated of in this article, it would, on descending, seek and reoccupy the same position in the cannon that it had previous to its discharge. The time occupied in its ascent and descent is precisely alike, as the medium of resistance in either direction is the same.

Now, let us apply this principle of atmospheric resistance to bodies having a horizontal motion; and with this exception of the law which operates on distance from the earth, we shall find it still latent, but easily made capable of demonstration. In speaking of the air, I of course allude to it as being in a state of inertia—that is, every particle of it is at rest. Stationary bodies, therefore, are not operated upon by it, its pressure being equal at every point. But let us, for instance, test the resistance of the air to bodies in motion, by expanding an umbrella and carry it along swiftly, with its concavity in the line of motion, and it will be found that in proportion to the speed, so will resistance be increased.—And why so increased? Because the air is an elastic, compressible and ponderous body, as I have already shown, and if an effort were made to increase the passage of the umbrella through it beyond a certain speed, it would be inverted by the resistance, and in such position having less air to displace, it could be moved along with, comparatively speaking, but little opposition. To illustrate farther, let us occupy a station on a rail-road car or the deck of a steamboat in rapid motion, while the air is inert, and we shall find what many conceive to be, a fine breeze blowing against us from the direction of motion. This, however, science teaches, is not the case, as at the moment when motion ceases the sensation of a breeze ceases with it. It follows, therefore, that the sensation of a breeze is produced by our body displacing the resisting air in our passing through it.

Other illustrations might be easily given—such as the movement of the wings of a bird—that of a common fan, which many use for "*cooling*" themselves, without taking the trouble to inquire into the principles of its action. Should the fan be moved edgewise, the resistance of the atmosphere would be almost imperceptible, as but little displacement of atoms in inertia would take place; but the moment the surface is placed upon an angle with the line of motion, the resistance becomes apparent, and is increased to its maximum when the full surface of the fan is presented.

Hence it follows, from this demonstration, that our atmosphere presents a resistance to all bodies in motion, animate or inanimate, ponderable or imponderable, fixing a limit to speed, and without such limit everything would be in a state of chaos.

This subject, Messrs. Editors, presents a wide field for observation, and that not extending beyond our own planet and the laws which govern it. My object, however, in this simple article and others which I may contribute, is merely to call attention (especially that of youth) to the importance of understanding principles which are always in action; and that all may be able, when called on, to adduce *reasons* for *results*; for, without such knowledge, none can have a claim to superiority, in understanding Nature's laws, or the principles on which they act.

I apologise for having written so much while I have said so little to the point in this article. To examine the subject in minutia would require much labor and time; but my end is served when I can awaken a relish for what is useful and necessary.

In some future article I may refer to many results which owe their origin to "Natural laws relative to bodies in motion," but this must suffice for the present, as your columns are no doubt required for the presentation of much more interesting matter.

G. H.

To the Editors of the Journal:

SIRS: I regret to see divisions and discord engendered in the ranks of the Democracy of our Congressional District by rashness, haste and temper. The Editor of the Carolinian should learn moderation. He is certainly better taught, if he would take time to cool and reflect. Permit me to commend to his consideration "the Proverbs of Solomon," and to the Democracy of Cumberland more prudence than to endorse his course and to irritate rather than to soothe dissentions, to provoke controversy and alienate friends rather than to allay and conciliate. Let us strive to cultivate a better spirit and more harmony.

A SAMPSON DEMOCRAT.

June 7th, 1859.

California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, June 4th.—The overland California mail of the 15th has arrived. The news is not important.—Business was improving with a fair demand from the interior, which was increasing. The mining news is favorable. The steamer Santa Cruz had arrived from Mazatlan with three hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars in specie, and thirty-six Mexican officers banished by the Liberials.

Eighty white men, prospecting for silver near Honey Lake had been killed by the Indians.

The house of Col. Stevenson, at Red Bluffs, was burned on the 11th ult., and his wife and another female, and five children perised in the flames.

The "Arizonian," of the 19th inst., is filled with accounts of the proceedings of a band of "Regulators" who had driven all the Mexican residents from Senorita valley, and committed several murders. The Americans at Tubac had publicly denounced these outrages and a company of United States troops had been detailed from Fort Buchanan to suppress further proceedings.

Virginia Election.

RICHMOND, June 4.—The secretary of the commonwealth has official returns from 107 counties, which give Mr. Letcher 4,696 majority. There are forty-four counties yet to be officially heard from, and as the above include most of the opposition strongholds it is now believed that Mr. Letcher's majority will be 6,000 or more.

A Fugitive Slave Case.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., June 3.—Edward B. Bacon, master of the schr. Elizabeth, of Hyannis, was arrested here this morning, on the charge of returning to Norfolk the slave Columbus Jones, who was brought into Hyannis in the brig Roleron. Bacon waived an examination and gave bail in $2,500 to appear before the Superior Court at Barnstable.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FURTHER DETAILS BY THE STEAMSHIP

CITY OF WASHINGTON

NEW YORK, June 7th, 1859.

The City of Washington arrived here last evening from Liverpool. She touched at Queenstown, and brings additional telegraphic dates from Berne, Switzerland, to the 25th ult., and Liverpool dates the 26th—one day later.

It is reported that Garibaldi, with five thousand men, had barricaded himself in the town of Varez, and is without cannon. Austrians in the neighborhood provided with artillery, and a fight had commenced.

The Bey of Tunis offers two regiments to Piedmont. The Sclavonic population on the coast of the Adriatic begin to show hostile feelings towards Austria.

Austrian forces had left Amo and Milan, and were concentrating on the river Adda. he French and Sardinians were advancing.

The accounts from Hungary are alarming. Kossuth intimates that he will soon be there.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday May 26, 1859.

Cotton.—Sales of the day 7,000 bales, closing steady. Breadstuffs steady.

Five Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP

ARAGO.

NEW YORK, MAY 9, 1859.

The Steamship Arago, from Havre via of Galway, with dates from Liverpool to the 30th ult., has arrived at this port.

She brings no news of importance from the seat of war.

General Garibaldi was at Como, and volunteers were daily joining him.

Portugal has declared her neutrality. It is reported that a French Commissioner Extraordinary, has gone on a mission to the German Confederation, strengthening the supposition of a compromise through the agency of Persia [Prussia.]

Garibaldi is said to have entered Como amidst great demonstrations of joy on the part of the inhabitants.

Another despatch says, after a furious fight of three hours, Garibaldi entered Como, and again attacked and dispersed the Austrians at Camerlasta.

The general tone of the news appears to be that the Austrians were rapidly falling back before the allies.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 28, 1859.

Cotton steady and active; sales of one day 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs steady.

Provisions firm, but quiet.

Consols for money closed at 92⅛ a 92⅜.

[Weekly report of the Liverpool market not received.]

Disaster to the Steamer Edinburg.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 9th, 1859.

The steamer Edinburg, from New York for Glasgow, has arrived here, having two of her compartments filled with water, in consequence having struck an iceberg on last Monday night, in a fog. It was only by vigorous and untiring exertions that the steamer was kept from sinking. Passengers and crew all saved.

The Long Island Races.

NEW YORK, June 8, 1859.

"Tar River" won the four mile race on the Long Island Race Course yesterday, over three other horses. The quickest time was made in 7m. 42s.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, June 9th, 1859.

Cotton—Sales yesterday of 500 bales.

Flour declined 10 cents; Southern $7 30 a $7 50 per bbl.

Wheat—Dark red $1 60 per bushel.

Corn dull: Mixed 87 a 88 cents; Yellow 94 cents per bushel.

Spirits Turpentine firm at 48 a 49 cents per gallon.

Rosin steady at $1 84 a $1 85 per bbl. for Common.

Rice dull at 4 a 4⅝ cents per lb.

A Breach of Promise Case—Immense Damages.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 2, 1859.—In the case of Miss Carstrang, vs. Shaw, for breach of promise of marriage, the Jury, this afternoon, rendered a verdict for the full amount of the petition of plaintiff, $100,000. It is understood that counsel for the defendant will file a demand to have the verdict set aside, and also a petition for a new trial.

Large Shipments of Specie.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The steamer Vanderbilt sailed at noon to-day, for Europe, with nearly 400 passengers and upwards of $1,400,000 in specie.

The City of Baltimore sailed at the same time with 270 passengers and $800,000 in specie.

Steamer Burned.

NEW ORLEANS, June 5.—The steamer *Paola* for Red River, was totally burned Saturday afternoon, near Carrollton. Loss estimated at $15,000; it was reported that two hands was lost, and all the passengers saved.

The barque *Chapiu* from New York, with a cargo of lime was on fire at Pass Loutre.

Failures in the Cotton Trade.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Trenholm Brothers & Co., cotton merchants, suspended payment to-day in consequence of losses from the recent severe decline in our great southern staple. Trenholm Brothers are represented by John Fraser & Co., of Charleston, and Trenholm, Fraser & Co., of Liverpool. Cohen & Capen, cotton operators here, have also suspended. There is much distrust regarding commercial bills, which are virtually unsaleable.

Election in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6.—An election for Comptroller and Aldermen was held to-day. An American ticket was elected by about two thousand majority. There was no disturbance occurred.

Further from Europe.

QUEBEC, June 6.—The steamer Indian, from Liverpool, with dates to the 25th ult., (anticipated per steamer City of Washington,) passed Father Point this morning and will reach here this evening.

Mr. Pryor Retires from the States.

WASHINGTON, June 6th.—Mr. Pryor, editor of The States, in this city, a democratic journal, not exactly of the administration stripe, is about to leave it and return to Petersburg, Va. Negotiations are on foot for the purchase of his interest in the paper. Mr. P. probably finds the profession of politics less profitable than that of the law.

Important from Utah Territory.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—The Utah mail brings a proclamation of Gov. Cumming, commanding immediately to disperse various parties of Mormons, associated together in a military capacity in the mountains surrounding Salt Lake Valley. The Tan complains that this proclamation was not put into the hands of the federal officer to execute it, instead of the Territorial marshal, and asserts that treason is as rife in the Territory now as it was before the advent of the army.

Municipal Election.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 6.—The city election today resulted in the success of the democratic candidate for mayor by 360 majority. The democrats also elected two aldermen and nine councilmen, and the collector, sheriff's clerk and treasurer. The republicans carried four aldermen and fifteen councilmen.

Desructive Fire at Columbus, Ga.

We are indebted to the editors of the Columbus Daily Sun for the following dispatch, dated

COLUMBUS, (GA.) June 8.

The Alabama Fontaine Cotton warehouses were burnt last night, with eight thousand bales of Cotton and a large amount of goods in store—loss fully half a million of dollars. Amount of insurance not known.—It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Charleston Evening News.

President Buchanan left Norfolk on last Monday afternoon, in the steamer Adelaide, *en route* for Washington. He was in fine health.

Return of the President to Raleigh.

At about 3 o'clock, p. m., on Friday, the President, accompanied by Secretary Thompson, &c., returned to this city and proceeded to the residence of Hon. L. O'B. Branch. He was again received at the depot by an enthusiastic throng. The President was escorted from the depot by the Wilmington Light Infantry; and it having been intimated to him that the company were about to return to their homes, he expressed a desire to address them before they departed. The company formed in line before the President.

Gen. Cowan advanced to the front, and briefly, in behalf of the company, bade the President farewell.

Mr. Buchanan said: General, and Gentlemen of the Wilmington Light Infantry Company, I wish to bid you a most kindly and grateful farewell. I am very much indebted to you for the honor which you have conferred upon me by accompanying me ever since I came to this noble old North State. I have never met a company of gentlemen more correct in their conduct, more exact in their discipline, and better deserving the gratitude of the Chief Magistrate of the country—(Applause)—because I do not take this honor to myself. I am the mere representative of the people, and I know that you would have extended this kindness to any chief magistrate who might have been constitutionally elected.—But yet I flatter myself that though this might have been done, we do not part with those cordial, formal official feelings which might have existed under different circumstances. I know very well what has been the character of the people of Wilmington from the days of the Revolution. I know how your Wilmington ancestors resisted the British forces in "the time that tried men's souls:" (applause,) and I venture to predict, (I hope the necessity may never exist,) that if that time should ever come, you would emulate the bravery of your ancestors, and do as much honor to your country in these times as they did in the past generation. I have often heard of Wilmington. I hope it will not be considered impertinent if I refer to the best friend I ever had—a man with whom I was more intimate than ever I was with any other man—a man of pure patriotism, and as high a sense of honor as any that ever existed.—I refer to the late Col. Wm. R. King, who was not a man ever to boast. But I have heard him talking more of Wilmington, and of the honor of having represented the Wilmington district, than ever I have heard him talk of being Senator of the United States or Vice President of the country. I do not refer to him in any political connection. God forbid. I will not do so now or upon any other occasion; but I do refer to him to prove what I have said at all times—that the man who moves from North-Carolina to any other State, leaves his heart at home. (Applause.)

I thank you for your kindness, and I hope, that if in my time any of you shall come to the seat of government, you will let me know that a member of the Wilmington Light Infantry company is at hand, and that will be sufficient introduction to me. (Applause.) I wish you farewell. I wish you collectively as a company, and individually as private citizens, health, prosperity and long life.

Capt. Hall called for three cheers for James Buchanan, three for Cuba, and three for Hon. Jacob Thompson, which where loudly given.

Hon. Jacob Thompson responded to the mention of his name. He said: The President has remarked that it has been his observation that wherever the children of North Carolina may have traveled, and however long they may be absent, they still preserve their hearts for North Carolina. I come forward to-day to bear evidence to the fact. I have felt proud of this occasion, I have felt proud of this visit—proud of the manner in which I have been received. When I first met you in Weldon, I cast my eye along your lines, I saw in each face the eye of intelligence and the bearing of gentlemen. (Applause.) I have observed your conduct in your association with us; I have become acquainted with your officers and men, and the first impressions have been strengthened and deepened in my mind by lengthened association.

And now, gentlemen, when I am about to part with you, I must refer for one moment to the city of Wilmington—that eye of the State from which you come. It is true that you represent that city, and when I was identified with it in my youth, it took the lead in every noble, generous, forward movement. It was from Wilmington that the spirit of internal improvement first went forth, which has since operated so beneficially for the good Old North State. It was the impulse, the spirit and the energy which your city threw into that question that has caused the State to be mapped all over with improvements by railroads. And not only so, you were not only first in this great work, but, I believe, as you were first in the revolution, when there is any other great work on hand, you will be among the foremost citizens and among the number who will take the lead. Gentlemen, let your aim be in any emergency that may arise "your country's, God's and truths," and with the discipline, learning and intelligence which you possess, I know that when you unsheath the sword in such a cause, you will be a terror to the enemy and a consolation to your friends. (Applause.)

Now, gentlemen, as a North Carolinian you have my heart with you. Each and every one of you have my kindest regards. The only hope I have in parting with you is that some occasion may present itself when I can tender to you individually my acknowledgments for the kindness shown us on this occassion. But when I have bid you farewell, I must say Carolina, Carolina! as long as we live we will cherish, protect and defend her.—Farewell, gentlemen. (Loud applause.)

Three cheers were then given for Gov. Ellis. The Governor came forward and said: Capt. Hall and gentlemen of the Wilmington Light Infantry: I do not propose now to communicate to you the sentiments which I entertain of your noble bearing during the present week. I shall seek another and more favorable occasion to do so. I shall communicate to you officially, in order that the sentiments which I entertain relative to your conduct may be spread upon the records of the department. All that I have to say on this occasion is that I thank you kindly, and hope that you will have a pleasant return to your home. You shall hear from me again in the course of next or succeeding week.

On the invitation of Mr. Branch the whole company entered his house to partake of refreshments.

In the refreshment room several toasts and sparkling sentiments passed between the guests.

At about 4 o'clock the Light Infantry took their departue.

Bank of North-Carolina.

It will be seen in our paper of to-day, that the Commissioners have notified the stockholders in this new Bank to assemble in Raleigh on Wednesday the 20th day of July.

We give as follows the amounts subscribed at various points in the State:

Raleigh,	$993,800
Charlotte,	259,800
Wilmington,	53,800
Morganton,	57,000
Windsor,	112,000
Hillsborough,	13,000
Milton,	138,500
Newbern,	28,500
Winston,	1,000
Mount Airy,	6,000
Greensborough,	27,000
Goldsborough,	21,000
Warrenton,	10,000
Concord,	35,000
Statesville,	70,100
Fayetteville,	150,000
	$1,976,500

We learn that all the returns of subscriptions have not yet been received, among them Edgecombe, where more than $100,000 have been subscribed. The whole amount of capital stock, which the act gives authority for subscribing, is $2,500,000.—*Ral. Standard.*

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.

July 7th	Gaston.
" 10th, (Sunday)	Warrenton.
" 13th	Henderson.
" 14th	Williamsborough.
" 17th, (Sunday)	Oxford.
" 19th	Louisburg.
" 24th, (Sunday)	Lincolnton.
" 26th	Shelby.
" 28th	Rutherfordton.
" 31st (Sunday) New Church near Mr. Daniel Blake's, Buncombe.	
Aug. 1st.—P. M	Hendersonville.
" 2d	Flat Rock.
" 4th	St. Paul's in the Valley.
" 7th, (Sunday)	Asheville.
" 21st, (Sunday)	Morganton.
" 23rd	Lenoir.
" 25th	Valley Crucis.
" 26th—P. M	Grove Chapel.
" 28th (Sunday)	Wilkesborough.
" 30th	Gwinn's Chapel.
Sept. 4th (Sunday)	Leaksville.
" 6th—P. M	Milton.

The Gonzales (Texas) Dnquirer, of the 21st ultimo, mentions a number of cotton blooms in the fields near that town.

There was a heavy frost throughout the State of Ohio, and at Pittsburg, Pa., on the morning of the 4th inst.

New Flour.—The first flour from new wheat was brought to town on Friday last. It was from the Mills of Harris Tysor, Esq., of Fair Haven, Moore county, and was ground on the first day of May. From 37 bushels of new wheat he made 8½ bbls. of Flour, of which 6 passed inspection as Family and 2 as Superfine.

Mr. Tysor has favored us with a bag of it. It is of superior quality.—*Fayetteville Observer, 6th inst.*

Spurgeon's Sermons Appear in the "New York Waverley Every Week.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the enterprising publishers of this admirable literary journal have, at great expense, made an arrangement to publish every sermon of this very celebrated London divine, revised and corrected by himself, and forwarded by every steamer expressly for their paper. This novel feature in literary journalism must commend the New York Waverley to every home circle, and its energetic publishers to the patronage and support of the enlightened public. †

We invite gentlemen who have any curiosity to gratify in the way of examining fine machineny, to call and see our "*Singer's* No. 2, Standard SHUTTLE Machine," in daily operation in our Manufacturing Department. We will show you upwards of *fifteen hundred regular—perfect, fine stitches per minute!* the seam the same on either side, and demonstrate to your understanding clearly and unquestionably, that there is *no other* machine that will do *the same* work as well *with equal facility*. And furthermore, that Singer's Machine is *less liable to get out of order*, and gives less trouble to new beginners than any other machine in use.

Don't purchase a machine until you examine *all*.

O. S. BALDWIN,
Agent for J. M. Singer & Co.

June 9th, 1859. 235-1t—41-1t

SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,
COMPOSED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS,
NEVER DEBILITATES.
LIVER INVIGORATOR.
LIVER INVIGORATOR.
LIVER INVIGORATOR.
CURES LIVER COMPLAINTS,
CURES BOWELL COMPLAINTS,
CURES DYSPEPSIA,
CURES SICK HEADACHE.
CURES CHRONIC DIORRHŒA,
CURES COSTIVENESS.
See advertisement in another column.
May 26, 1859 39-2m

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

AS COMPLETE AN ASSORTMENT AS CAN BE found in any city, and as cheap for cash, is now offered to the inspection of the public, at No. 10, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. Purchasing from first hands at the factories for cash, and selling for cash or its equivalent, the Subscriber is enabled to offer greater inducements to the citizens of Wilmington and of the State generally, to buy at home, than has ever before been offered. Goods for the interior will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded. The Subscriber is particularly desirous that persons from the interior of the State who have been in the habit of purchasing abroad, would give his establishment a trial. The following are some of the articles to be found in his Furniture Ware Rooms:

Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres or Whatnots, Ottomans, Foot-Stools, Centre, Sofa and Card Tables, Chairs, Mantle and Pier Glasses, Secretaries, Book Cases, Tea, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Sideboards, Cane, Woodseat and Cushioned Chairs, in great variety; Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Fancy Cottage Setts, Mattrasses, Beds, Pillows, Boalsters, &c. A large stock of Looking Glasses, Office Furniture, Children's Chairs, Cradles, Cribs, Trundle Bedsteads, Toy Bureaus, &c. O. L. FILLYAW.

March 2d, 1859 150&27-1y

WE are authorized and requested to announce Hon. WARREN WINSLOW, of Cumberland county, as a candidate for re-election to represent this, the third district of North Carolina, in the next Congress of the United States, subject to the action of a Democratic District Convention, should the party of the district deem it proper to call one.

March 9th, 1859

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.
Prepared from a prepscription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpatation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOB MOSES,
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by all the Druggists in Wilmington; Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston; Santos, Walker & Co., Norfolk, wholesale Agents.

May 12, 1859. 211 & 37-eow-1y

MARRIED,

In Onslow county, on the 31st of May, by Elder B. J. Pollard, Mr. BENJ. J. GARRETT, to Miss SARAH ANN WARD, all of Onslow.

At Brewster, Mass., on the 1st inst., by Rev. Thos. W. Brown, Mr. ROBERT W. BROWN, of Wilmington, N. C., to Miss CAROLINE M. BERRY, daughter of Capt. Benjamin F. Berry, of Brewster.

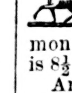
DIED.

In Onslow county, at the residence of her husband, on the morning of the 6th inst., of consumption, Mrs. REBECCA GREEN, wife of L. W. Humphrey, and daughter of the late Dr. John and Mrs. Sarah A. Bradley, aged 21 years, 2 mos. and 6 days.

At Kingstree, S. C., on the 7th inst., ELIZA, eldest daughter of James E. and Eliza Metts.

In Brunswick county, on the 7th inst., Mrs. MARGARET McKETHAN, aged about 65 years.

TAKEN UP



AND COMMITTED to the Jail of Duplin County, N. C., a NEGRO MAN who says his name is BARTLIN, and that he is the property of Harry Hodge, of Beaufort County, N. C. Said Negro's left eye is out. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs. PATRICK MERRITT, Jailor.

Kenansville, N. C., June 10, 1859.—41-tf.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,



FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, on the night of the 29th May, 1859, a dark bay HORSE. His two fore, and one of his hind feet are white. He is of common size; has a spot on the root of the left ear clear of hair; is 8½ or 9 years old. I have owned him three years.

Any person taking him up, or delivering him to me, four miles East of Teachy's Depot, on the North East River, or giving me information so that I can get him, will be liberally rewarded. HILL CARTER.

Teachey's Depot, Duplin Co., N. C., June 8th, '59.—41-2t*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1859.

Moses Lipman, vs John H. Sutton. } Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John H. Sutton, the defendant in this attachment, so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him.

Therefore it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, to the effect that the said John H. Sutton appear and plead or answer to said attachment, or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to him. J. R. BEAMAN, Clerk.

June 10. 41-6t

FOR SALE.



A FINE HARNESS HORSE, warranted to be one among the best in the State. He is sound, true and gentle; is seven years old; will work in any harness; and is a fine traveler, trotting a mile in four minutes.

If not sold previously to Tuesday next, (Court week,) will be disposed of at public auction.

Terms.—Approved note at Rank.

E. HANSLEY.

Wilmington, June 10th, 1859. 41-1t—236-1t

$150 REWARD.



RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 26th day of January, 1858, my boy DICK. He is dark complected, heavy set, weighs about 160 lbs., height about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches. He is lurking in the neighborhood of Timothy Newkirk's. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me, or his confinement in any jail of the adjoining counties, so I can get him. I will furthermore give $100 for evidence sufficient to convict any person of harboring him. JAMES VANN, Jr.

Taylor's Bridge, Sampson Co., N. C., May 28, 1859. 41-6t.

WAYNE FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE FALL SESSION will begin on Thursday, the 28th of July, 1859. Perfect propriety in the deportment of our pupils, prudent economy in their expenditures, unwearied diligence in their studies, and an elevated standard of scholarship, are cardinal principles in our system of government.

To the people *in the middle and eastern sections of Carolina*, we appeal with confidence for support. Ours is a pleasant, retired, and healthy situation—sufficiently remote from the various rail roads which intersect each other here, to be free from annoyance. Our location is also abundantly far enough above the level of the sea to insure good health. Of this our history for the three years past affords the most satisfactory evidence; and at the same time, our pupils may return home at the close of the Spring term, *without risk from too sudden transition of climate.* Why send your daughters and wards to the vicinity of the mountains to spend the Winter and Spring—the most healthy seasons of the year—and then carry them down among the swamps of the eastern counties, *to pass their long Summer vacation, and in many instances to sicken and die before the time arrives for them to return to School?*

Remember, too, that the additional expense for rail road tickets, hotel bills, &c., necessarily incurred in carrying a pupil to any Female College west of this point, will be more than enough to pay for the *tuition* of that pupil in Wayne Female College one Session. See the N. C. Advocate for an example in proof.

$71 50 will pay for Board, Washing, Fuel, Lights and Tuition in the College course one Session, and $61 50 will pay for the same in the Preparatory Department. Music on Piano or Guitar, Painting, Embroidery, &c., &c., taught at customary prices. For a Catalogue apply to the undersigned.

Goldsboro', N. C. S. M. FROST, President.

The Weekly Herald of Wilmington, the Marion Star, the Weekly Progress of Newbern, the Washington Dispatch, the Times of Washington, will please insert the above six times and send account to me for payment. S. M. F.

June 10th, 1859 41-6t

WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN.

A SITUATION as Teacher, either in a School or private family, to teach the Classics and ordinary English branches. The best of testimonials given for learning and moral character. Apply at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

June 10. 41-3m

SPURGEON'S SERMONS,
SPURGEON'S SERMONS,
SPURGEON'S SERMONS,
WILL APPEAR EVERY WEEK,
WILL APPEAR EVERY WEEK,
WILL APPEAR EVERY WEEK,
Phonographically Reported, and Corrected and Revised by himself, expressly and exclusively for
The New York Waverly,
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THE CHOICEST FAMILY PAPER
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now published in the United States—high in its moral tone, unexceptionable in its literature, and numbering among its contributors some of the most distinguished writers of the age.

SPURGEON'S LATEST SERMONS,
Received by the Steamer every week, will appear in the
NEW YORK WAVERLY,
52 Complete Sermons for only $2.
INCLUDING WEEKLY
The Gems of the New York and Boston Pulpits!
HENRY WARD BEECHER, DRS. E. H. CHAPIN, TYNG, DURBIN, STARR KING, &c., &c.,
WITH A VAST AMOUNT OF
LITERATURE, NOVELLETTES AND TRAVELS.
III. VOL. NEW YORK WAVERLEY.

SPURGEON'S SERMONS, which are electrifying England, and are greedily sought after by admiring thousands in every Christian land, will henceforth appear fresh every week in the NEW YORK WAVERLEY, phonographically reported exclusively for this paper, at great expense, and forwarded by every steamer. The first number, containing a fathful portrait of this great divine, will appear in the No. Dated June 11th, 1859. Now Ready.

With an Original Biographical Sketch, prepared expressly for our columns, by the Rev. Dr. Neale, of Boston.

Every subscriber to the *New York Waverley*, for $2 per annum, single, or $1 50 in clubs, will get Fifty-two Sermons of this great divine, besides the Gems of the Sunday Sermons of H. Ward Beecher, E. H. Chapin, Drs. Neale and Tyng, and others of the greatest divines of New York and Boston, weekly, during the year, together with a rich and rare variety of Literary Matter, Romances, Travels, Sketches, Poetry, Humor, Biography, Wit and Wisdom. In short, all that can be gathered to make the finest literary paper of this advanced age, by the best American and European writers and orators.

Editorially, it will be entirely neutral in politics and religion.

Wherever there are News Agents they will furnish you single copies at 4 cents each number, containing at least one of these great Sermons complete. Now is the time to subscribe. Single subscriptions, $2. Club of ten to one address, $1 50. Club of twenty at $1 25. Clergymen supplied at $1.

Address JONES & SMITH, Successors to B. Baker & Co.,
No. 15 BRATTLE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
BEGIN WITH THE
First Sermon, this week, Dated June 11th.
SPURGEON ON THE WAR, WAR!
Text—"Fight the Lord's Battles,"—1 Sam., xviii., 17. Delivered at Royal Surrey Gardens, May 1, 1859.
Second Sermon, Dated June 18th,
"And I will put my spirit within you,"—Ezekiel, xxvi., 27. Delivered in London, May 8th, 1859.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS AGENTS.

Ask for the first number of the New York Waverley with Portrait and Biographical Sketch of Spurgeon, dated June 11, 1859.

Back numbers supplied.

All settled Clergymen and Postmasters are requested to act as agents, and receive and forward subscriptions to us.

June 9, 1859.—235-1t—41-1t

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE
RICHEST DIADEM
EVER WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.
What? Why a Beautiful Head of Hair.

Because it is the ornament *God Himself provided* for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shriveled, *harsh and dry*, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first *is the celebrated Pianist, Thalberg:*

New York, April 19, 1859.

Dr. Wood:—

Dear Sir:—Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,
S. THALBERG.

"Drych a'r Gwyliedydct."
Welsh Newspaper office, 13 Nassau st., April 12, 1858.

Prof. O. J. Wood:—*Dear Sir,*—Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to a dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair. CHARLES CARDEW.

New York, July 25, 1857.

Prof. O. J. Wood: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers which were almost white have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely. J. G. KILBY.

Prof. Wood—About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many Remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all.

J. D. HOES.

Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1857.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of 3 sizes, viz: medium and small: the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for dwo dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

May 5th, 1859 205&36-3m

BUSINESS COATS AND PANTS.—New styles—beautifully got up and latest style, at BALDWIN'S.
June 9.

SOAP! SOAP!!

40 BOXES COLGATE'S PALE and No. 1, now landing from Schr. W. H. Smith, and for sale by
June 9. T. H. McKOY & CO.

HOOP IRON, BEST QUALITY.

1, 1¼ and 1½, for sale cheap by
June 9th J. M. ROBINSON & SON.

COFFEE! COFFEE!!

50 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
20 bags Old St. Domingo Coffee,
20 " Java "
20 " Laguayra "
For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.
June 9, 1859.

SUGAR! SUGAR!!

10 HHDS. BRIGHT N. O. SUGAR,
20 bbls. C. "
20 " Yellow "
10 " Crushed "
For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.
June 9, 1859.

MOLASSES—MOLASSES.

PER BRIG SEA BELLE from Cuba direct, now landing and going into store.
238 hhds. } new crop Santa Cruz Molasses, a very superior article, of heavy body, fine flavor, bright color, and sweet—all in bright and new packages.
10 tierces, }
40 bbls. }
For sale low by G. C. & W. J. MUNRO.
June 9. Corner Princess and Water streets.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

Beeswax, ⅌ lb.	28 @ 30
Beef Cattle, ⅌ 100 lbs.	5 50 @ 6 00
Bricks, ⅌ M	6 00 @ 12 00
Barrels, Spirits Turp., each, 2nd hand	1 50 @ 1 90
New	0 00 @ 2 00
Candles, ⅌ lb. Tallow	16 @ 18
Adamantine	23 @ 26
Sperm	35 @ 50
Coffee, ⅌ lb. Java	18 @ 20
Laguayra	12½ @ 13½
Rio	11½ @ 13
St. Domingo	11 @ 12
Cotton, ⅌ lb. ord. to mid'g	10 @ 10¼
strict mid'g	10¼ @ 10½
good mid'g	10½ @ 10¾
Cotton Bagging, ⅌ yard	16 @ 17
Rope, ⅌ lb	8 @ 10
Corn Meal, ⅌ bushel	1 10 @ 1 15
Domestics, Sheeting, ⅌ yd.	8 @ 9
Yarn, ⅌ lb.	19½ @ 20
Eggs, ⅌ doz.	16 @ 18
Feathers, ⅌ lb.	50 @ 55
Fish, ⅌ bbl., Mullets	6 00 @ 6 50
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00 @ 18 00
do. No. 2	13 00 @ 14 00
do. No. 3	9 50 @ 10 00
Herrings, East	3 00 @ 4 00
Dry Cod, ⅌ cwt	4 00 @ 6 50
Flour, N. C. brands ⅌ bbl., Family	7 25 @ 7 50
Superfine	7 00 @ 7 25
Fine	6 75 @ 7 00
Cross	6 50 @ 6 75
Glue, ⅌ lb.	15 @ 20
Gunny Bags	10 @ 18
Guano, Peruvian, Under 1 ton, ⅌ lb.	3¼
1 ton and under 5, per ton,	62 50
5 tons and over, "	60 00
Land Plaster, ⅌ bbl.	1 50
Per ton	10 00
Grain, ⅌ bushel, Corn	0 00 @ 0 90
Oats	57½ @ 60
Pease, Cow	90 @ 95
Do. B. Eye	1 10 @ 1 15
Wheat, red	0 00 @ 1 50
do. white	0 00 @ 1 75
Rice, rough	00 @ 00
do., clean, ⅌ lb.	4¾ @ 5
Hides, ⅌ lb., Green	0 @ 6
Dry	7 @ 8
Hay, ⅌ 100 lbs. Eastern	90 @ 1 00
N. River	75 @ 80
Iron, ⅌ lb. English, ass'd.	4½ @ 00
American, ref.	3½ @ 00
do. sheer	0 @ 00
do. hoop, ton	90 00 @ 95 00
Swede	5½ @ 00
Lime, ⅌ bbl.	70 @ 75
do. fm store	1 00 @ 1 10
Lumber, ⅌ M., (River.) Fl'r Boards	00 00 @ 12 50
Wide do.	0 00 @ 9 00
Scantling	0 00 @ 7 00
(Steam Sawed.) Floor Boards, rough	15 00 @ 16 00
planed	18 00 @ 19 00
clear	25 00 @ 30 00
Wide boards	14 00 @ 15 00
Scantling	12 00 @ 15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge	0 00 @ 13 00
re-sawed	0 00 @ 15 00
Molasses, ⅌ gallon. Cuba, Hhds	26 @ 28
do. Bbls.	28 @ 30
N. Orleans	42 @ 45

Liquors, ⅌ gall. (domestic.) Whiskey	33 @ 35
N. E. Rum	45 @ 50
Gin	40 @ 45
Brandy	40 @ 45
do. Apple	65 @ 1 00
do. Peach	1 00 @ 1 25
Naval Stores, Turpentine, ⅌ 280 lbs., New Virgin	0 00 @ 3 50
Yellow dip	0 00 @ 3 00
Hard	0 00 @ 1 75
Tar, ⅌ bbl.	0 00 @ 1 80
do. in order	0 00 @ 1 90
Pitch do.	0 00 @ 1 50
Rosin, Pale	3 00 @ 4 50
do. No. 1	1 75 @ 3 00
do. No. 2	1 40 @ 1 50
do. No. 3	1 35 @ 1 40
Spirits Turp., ⅌ gallon	00 @ 43
Varnish, ⅌ gal.	26 @ 30
Nails, ⅌ lb., Cut	4¼ @ 4½
Wrought	10 @ 12½
Oils, ⅌ gallon, Sperm	2 00 @ 2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15 @ 1 20
do. boiled	1 15 @ 1 25
Pea Nuts, bush	00 @ 1 50
Potatoes, Sweet, ⅌ bush.	80 @ 90
Irish, do.	1 00 @ 1 50
do. ⅌ bbl.	1 50 @ 2 00
Provisions, ⅌ lb., N. C. Bacon, Hams	12½ @ 13
Middlings	11 @ 11½
Shoulders	10½ @ 11
Hog round	11½ @ 12½
Western Bacon, Middlings	10½ @ 11
Shoulders	8½ @ 9
N. C. Lard	12 @ 12½
West'n do.	00 @ 12
Butter	23 @ 27
Cheese	10½ @ 11
Pork, Northern, ⅌ bbl., City Mess	00 00 @ 20 00
Clear do.	00 00 @ 19 00
Butt	18 00 @ 18 50
Beef, Mess	00 00 @ 16 00
do. Fulton Market	19 00 @ 20 00
Poultry, Chickens, live	20 @ 35
do. dead	00 @ 00
Turkeys, live	75 @ 1 00
do. dead, ⅌ lb.	00 @ 00
Sheep, ⅌ head, Lambs	1 75 @ 2 25
Mutton	1 75 @ 2 25
Salt, Alum, ⅌ bush.	16 @ 20
Liverpool, ⅌ sack, ground, cargo	75 @ 77½
do. fm store	90 @ 95
fine	1 75 @ 2 00
Sugar, ⅌ lb. Porto Rico	8½ @ 9
New Orleans	7½ @ 8¼
Muscovado	8 @ 9
Loaf & crush'd	11 @ 12
C. Yellow	9½ @ 10
Granulated	10½ @ 11½
Soap, ⅌ lb.	5 @ 7½
Shingles, ⅌ M., Contract	3 50 @ 4 50
Common	1 75 @ 2 25
Staves, ⅌ M., W. O. Bbl.	16 00 @ 18 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 50 @ 20 00
Ash Head'g	8 50 @ 12 00
Timber, ⅌ M., Shipping	0 00 @ 00 00
Mill, prime	7 50 @ 8 50
do. inferior to ordinary	5 00 @ 6 00
Tallow, ⅌ lb.	10 @ 12
Tobacco, ⅌ lb., Common	18 @ 20
Medium	25 @ 30
Fine	45 @ 50
Wool, ⅌ lb.	17 @ 20

Note.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ⅌ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ⅌ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ⅌ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.	On deck.	Under deck.
Turpentine and Tar, ⅌ bbl.	$ 00	$ 35 @ 00
Rosin do.	00	30 @ 00
Spirits Turpentine do.	00	50 @ 00
Flour do.	00	30 @ 00
Rice, ⅌ 100 lbs. gross	00	0 @ 12½
Cotton, ⅌ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 00
Cotton goods, ⅌ foot	00	0 @ 7
Flaxseed, ⅌ bushel	00	8 @ 10
Ground Peas, ⅌ bushel	00	5 @ 0
Wheat, ⅌ bushel	00	00 @ 8
Lumber, ⅌ M.	0 00 @ 5 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA,		
Turpentine and Tar, ⅌ bbl.	00	00 @ 35
Rosin "	00	00 @ 30
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 55
Ground Peas, ⅌ bushel	0	00 @ 6
Cotton, ⅌ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 00
Cotton goods, ⅌ cubic foot	0	00 @ 6
Rice, ⅌ 100 lbs.	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ⅌ M., as to size	0 00 @ 0 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine and Tar, ⅌ bbl.	00	00 @ 40
Rosin "	00	35 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 60
Cotton, ⅌ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 25
Ground Peas, ⅌ bushel	00	00 @ 8
Rough Rice, ⅌ bushel	00	00 @ 9
Lumber, ⅌ M.	0 00 @ 6 00	7 00 @ 8 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 9TH, 1859.

Turpentine—Since our review of Thursday last there has been a fair demand for shipping and distilling purposes, and the market has ruled firm at previous quotations—$3 50 for virgin, $3 for yellow dip, and $1 75 for hard. Owing to the low stage of the water courses, little or none has arrived from above tide-way, and the receipts continue unusually light for the season, the sales for the week just ended footing up only 2,185 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yel. Dip.	Hard.
Thursday	180	$3 50	$3 00	$1 75
Saturday	333	3 50	3 00	1 75
Monday	660	3 50	3 00	1 75
Tuesday	342	3 50	3 00	1 75
Wednesday	395	3 50	3 00	1 75
Thursday	275	3 50	3 00	1 75

Spirits Turpentine—The market continued steady at last Thursday's quotation (42 cents) up to Monday, when there was a better feeling among buyers, and the price advanced one cent—closing at 43 cents per gallon. The market has since ruled firm at this figure; receipts and stock light. Sales for the week reach 3,022 bbls., viz:

Thursday	400 bbls.	at 42	cents ⅌ gallon.
Friday	650	" " 42	" " "
Saturday	357	" " 42	" " "
Monday	200	" " 42½	" " "
Do.	400	" " 43	" " "
Tuesday	400	" " 43	" " "
Wednesday	315	" " 43	" " "

Rosin.—In the market for the finer grades we have no change of importance to report so far as regards prices.—For Pale the demand during the week has been exceedingly light, buyers showing but little disposition to operate unless at materially lower rates, which sellers refuse to accede to. We quote sales of only a few small lots (in all about 800 bbls.) at $3 to $4 50 per bbl., and half price for opaque; receipts meagre, and stock light. Nos. 1 and 2 have also ruled quiet, and transactions confined to about 800 bbls. of the former at $2 to $3 25, and of the latter 670 do. at $1 40 to $1 50 per bbl, according to quality. The market for Common has ruled active under the advices received, and quotations show an advance of 5 a 10 cents. But little has been received, and the stock on market is unusually light—closing with a fair demand at $1 40, and the small quantity now offering is generally held at a higher price.—We quote sales for the week as follows:

Thursday	200 bbls.	at $1 20	tale bbls.
Do.	3,500	" " 1 30	⅌ 310 lbs.
Friday,	1,500	" " 1 30	" " "
Monday	3,500	" " 1 35	" " "
Tuesday,	500	" " 1 37½	" " "
Do.	600	" " 1 40	" " "
Wednesday.	500	" " 1 40	" " "
Do.	1,000	" " 1 35	for small bbls.

Tar—After closing our review on Thursday last the price declined 5 cents, and since then the market has ruled steady. Only about 257 bbls. received for the week, and sold at $1 80 ⅌ bbl.

Beef Cattle, &c.—The market continues to be very poorly supplied with beeves, and we notice an active demand from butchers. The arrivals for some weeks past have been confined to small lots, and there is scarcely sufficient now on hand for present use. We quote grass fatted at prices ranging from 5 to 6½ cents per lb.—the latter figure for prime quality. Sheep are in rather better supply, and the demand has become somewhat checked, though an extra article would sell readily at a high figure. We quote at $1 50 to $2 25 each, as in quality.

Barrels.—There has been only a light demand for some time past for empty Spirits Turpentine barrels, and consequently the market has ruled dull. The arrivals have been moderate, and the stock in first hands is accumulating. We continue to quote at $1 65 a $1 80 for second hand ones, with small sales.

Cotton.—No change of consequence to report in this article. Only a few small lots have been received, and there is scarcely any on market; there is, however, little or no demand. Sale since our last (on Saturday) of only 33 bales good middling at 10½ cents per lb.

Corn Meal.—Little or none arriving from the country, and the market is poorly supplied. We note a fair demand, and quote sales at $1 15 per bushel.

Flour—The market for State brands remains the same as reported on Thursday last. The advices from both home and foreign markets have continued to prove unfavorable, in consequence of which it has ruled exceedingly dull here, and no transactions have taken place except in the small way. Retailers have sufficient on hand for present uses, and are not disposed to operate unless at lower figures, while holders generally are asking previous quotations. Not much has come in during the week, but there is a fair stock of former arrivials in dealers hands. In the present state of the market we are unable to give a correct quotation, and therefore quote nominally at $7 to $7 25 for superfine, and $7 25 a $7 50 for family; we would remark, however, that lowest figures are nearer the mark.

Grain—For Corn the market has ruled rather dull under the news received from abroad, and shows a material decline in price for the week just ended. There is a better supply in dealers' hands, and the demand seems to have become somewhat checked at present. The arrivals comprise 11,880 bushels, of which 370 do. (prime quality) sold at $1 02½, 150 do. at $1, and 1,800 do. at 90 cents ⅌ bushel; 1,600 do. remain on market unsold, and the balance came to order, and has gone into store.——Oats—None received for some time past, and the supply has become pretty much worked off; there is a moderate enquiry from dealers, and a cargo or two would meet with ready sale at a fair price.——Peas—Nothing of moment has been done in either description.—The market is very well supplied with *Cow*, and, in the absence of the usual demand, has ruled decidedly dull. We quote nominally at 90 a 95 cents per bushel—last sale being at highest figure.——Rice—For *clean* there has been only a light demand since our last, and supply moderate. We quote at 4½ a 4¾ cents ⅌ lb., as in quantity.

Hay.—The market is rather better supplied with Northern, and prices have gone down a shade. About 1135 bales were received on Monday, of which 885 were taken by dealers at 80 cents ⅌ 100 lbs., cash and 90 days; and balance sold on private terms. No late arrivals of Eastern, and we note some enquiry; a cargo or two would sell readily at a fair price.

Lime—Continues to be in light demand, and we note a fair stock on market. A cargo of 1500 casks was received by a dealer a few days since, which is selling from wharf at $1, and from store at $1 10 ⅌ cask, in quantities to suit.

Lumber—River.—None received. Last sales were at quotations in table.

Molasses.—We have no change to report in the market for this article. There is a moderate supply of Cuba in first hands, and sales have been made at 26 to 28 cents ⅌ gallon, as in quantity. One cargo of 247 hhds., 10 tierces, and 22 bbls. was received a day or two since, and has been stored.

Potatoes.—New crop Irish are selling from carts at $1 25 to $1 50 ⅌ bushel.

Pea Nuts—Are in some enquiry, and none arriving; a few lots are on market, but generally held above the views of buyers. A small lot (124 bushels) sold on Tuesday at $1 50 ⅌ bushel.

Provision—In Bacon we have to report a decidedly dull market during the week just ended. There is but little demand from dealers, and we note a fair stock of N. C. cured in first hands. The sales comprise only 7,000 lbs. at 11½ cents, and 2500 do. at 12½ cents ⅌ lb. for hog round, as in quality. A lot of about 38,000 lbs. (a prime article) was received from Perquimans county on Tuesday, and sold at 11½ cents ⅌ lb. for hog round. The market for Western cured has also ruled exceedingly dull for the past two or three weeks, and only small sales have taken place at prices ranging within quotations in table; receipts moderate, and full supply in store.——Lard—There is only a light stock of both N. C. and Western on market; we note very little demand, however, and hear of only small sales at quotations in table.——Pork—Northern is in fair stock, and with a light demand, prices have declined 50 a 75 cents on former rates. See table for store prices according to quantity and quality.

Salt.—Liverpool ground is in light stock, and we note some enquiry. A lot of 900 sacks was received in the early part of the week by a dealer, which has gone into store, and is selling at 85 to 90 cents per sack, as in quantity. We quote cargo price at 75 cents. For Alum there is scarcely any demand, and market pretty well supplied. Selling from store at 16 a 18 cents per bushel.

Shingles.—No change to notice; market dull and sales difficult to effect at quotations in table.

Timber.—The low stage of the water courses has tended to prevent arrivals during the past few weeks, and there is none on market unsold. We note a brisk demand for mill purposes, and *prime* quality sells readily at high figures.—We quote sales for the week of six rafts at $6 50, $6 75, $8 a $8 25 per M.

Freights.—Several vessels having arrived since our last has caused rates coastwise to rule rather dull, and only lowest quotations of Thursday last has been obtained. Country produce arrives sparingly, and there is only a small quantity offering shipment; nearly all the vessels in port, however, have been taken up. See table for rates.

CHARLESTON, June 8.—Cotton—The sales this morning amounted to 479 bales at the following prices: 78 at 9; 35 at 9½; 129 at 10; 119 at 10¼; 40 at 10⅜; 15 at 10½ and 60 at 11 cents.

Corn—The arrivals of Corn since our last report has reached in all about 10,000 bushels, consisting of 4700 bushels mixed North Carolina, and 5200 bushels Maryland white, a part in bags. The North Carolina sold at 95 a 97 cents ⅌ bushel, the Maryland in bulk at $1.

Rice—The market for this article has perhaps seldom been in a more unsettled state than we find ourselves compelled to report it for the past week. Buyers have operated only on compulsion, while factors endeavored to sustain prices, but without effecting this object. The market yesterday closed dull, with sales of 200 tierces common quality, at $3¾ a 3⅞.

Rough Rice—The arrivals of the week, about 21,000 bushels, have principally been forwarded to the mills by factors for pounding.

Oats—Near 6,000 bushels Maryland received, had, in part, sold previous to arrival, and a part on landing at 62 cents.—A sale of 5,000 bushels on the way has also been made at 63 cents.

Salt—Holders of store lots, there being none afloat, have advanced their asking prices to 75 a 80 per sack for sewed and seamless sacks, there is however, but a very limited demand.—*News.*

NEW YORK, June 4—[*Three Days Preceding.*]—Naval Stores.—Crude Turpentine is in very limited supply and nominally unchanged. Spirits Turpentine has further declined, and at the close was quite irregular—the latest transactions, however, confirm a decline since Tuesday, of one cent ⅌ gallon, both the sales yesterday being at 47 a 48 c. to arrive, and 48 a 49 here—the stock is light, and there is some enquiry for freight room, though no engagements have been effected—sales since our last, 1000 bbls., here, (including retail lots) at 48 a 50 cents cash, and 1000 do. to arrive, 47 a 49, chiefly 47 a 48, and including 600 yesterday within this range, merchautable and shipping order. The stock of Common Rosin is enlirely exhausted, and all here, and all expected for some time, has been taken at an advance of 5 a 7½ cents ⅌ 310 lbs. Strained has also been sold extensively at the prices of Common, (the preference only being given to these at the same rates,) and there are few if any now remaining in market—sales 15,000 bbls. Common and Strained, at $1 75 a $1 80 afloat and to arrive, and $1 75 a $1 82½ ⅌ 310 lbs. to arrive, $1 82½ being paid for Common yesterday from yard, delivered, and $1 79 a $1 80 to arrive—we note besides, 15000 bbls. good Strained and No. 2 at $1 85 a $1 95 ⅌ 310 lbs. No. 1 are dull, and best Pale cannot now be quoted over $6—the sales are 600 bbls. No. 1 at $2 a $5 50; and 350 extra Pale, $6 ⅌ 280 lbs. Tar, in whole parcels is very dull, and rather nominal, though selected, as wanted for shipping, and retail lots, command full rates—sales 450 bbls. Wilmington Shipping, at $2 62½; and 150 Washington and Newbern Thin, in lots, $2 30 a $2 37½ in order in yard.

Received—	Since our last.	Total since 1st Jan. 1859.	1858
Turpentine....bbls.	625	39,698	41,557
Sp. Turpentine	972	48,797	41,252
Rosin	8,375	426,990	294,097
Tar	none	39,3[illegible]1	25,302
Exports 1st to 31st May—		1859	1858.
Turpentine		3,528	3,296
Sp. Turpentine		2,004	2,639
Rosin		62,402	33,883
Tar		919	3,066
Export Jan. 1 to May 31—		1859	1858
Turpentine....bbls.		47,297	38,388
Spirits Purpentine		19,802	17,368
Rosin		269,263	161,176
Tar		14,176	5,329
Exports since 1st inst.—		1859	1858
Turpentine....bbls.		1,454	1,791
Spirits Turpentine		97	none.
Rosin		5,125	5,764
Tar		none.	30

NEWBERN, June 8.—Turpentine.—Sales yesterday of 500 bbls. at $4 for virgin and $3 10 for dip.

No transactions in other articles of naval stores. No change in prices with a heavy demand.

Flour.—Selling unusually slow at former prices.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 6.—Bacon 10 @ 13½; Cotton—Fair to Good, 11 @ 11¼; Ordin. to Mid. 10¼ @ 10¾; Flour—family, $7 25 @ 7 35; Super. $7 00 @ 7 10; Fine, $6 75 @ $6 85; Scratched, $6 50 @ 6 60; Grain—Corn, $1 25 @ 1 35; Wheat, $1 15 @ 1 25; Oats, 65 @ 75; Peas, $1 25 @ 1 35; Rye, $1 20 @ 1 30; Lard—12½ @ 14 cents; Molasses—Cuba 28 @ 30 cents; New Orleans, 50 @ 00 cents; Salt—Liverpool Sack, $1 25 @ 0 00; Turpentine—Yellow dip, $2 50 @ 0 00; Virgin, $3 00 @ 0 00; Hard, $1 25 @ 00; Spirits, 37 a 38 cents.

Bacon—Very little N. C. coming to market. Western selling readily from store at 10½ to 11c. for shoulders, 11½ to 12½c. for sides.

Flour—Receipts light. Sales Friday and Saturday at $7 to $7 10 for Super.

Corn and Peas sell readily at quotations.

Spirits Turpentine declined since last review 2½ to 3 cents per gallon.

NEW YORK, June 7th.—Cotton—Sales of 1,100 bales to-day at advancing rates. Flour is depressed, sales of 6,000 bbls. at a decline of 10 cents for common grades, State at $6 35 a $6 65, Ohio at $7 a $7 30, and Southern $7 30 a $7 50. Wheat is heavy, sales of 6,000 bushels at a decline of 2 to 5 cents, Southern white $2, red $1 85, Western white $1 65.—Corn is firm, sales of 19,000 bushels, white 91 a 93 cents, yellow 95 cents, mixed 88 cents. Pork firm, Mess at $17 a $17 25, Prime at $14 90 a $15. Lard is dull. Whiskey is firm at 27½ a 28 cents. Sugar is steady, New Orleans 6½ cts. Muscovado 5½ a 5¾ cents. Molasses easier, New Orleans 38 a 42 cents. Coffee quiet at 10 a 12 cents. Spirits Turpentine dull at 48 a 49 cents. Rosin is firm at $1 84 a $1 85.—Rice is dull at 4 a 4¾ cents.

TAWBORO', June 4.—Turpentine—Dip, $2 45 to 2 50. Scrape, 45 to 50 cents ⅌ 100 lbs.
Tar, $1 00 to $1 10.
Corn, $4 to $5 ⅌ bbl.
Cotton, 10 to 10½ cents.
Bacon, 12 to 13 cents.
Lard, 10 to 10½ cents.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 7.—Bacon—hams 12 a 13, sides 11 a 12, hog round 00 a 11½. Lard 12½ a 13c. Flour—extra superfine in bbls., $6 25 a $6 50; do. in bags $3 00 a $3 25. Meal 85 a 00c. Cotton—Fair to Good, 9¾ a 00, Ordinary to Middling, 8 a 8½ cents. Coffee—Rio, 12½ a 14 cents; Java, 18 a 20c. Sugar—Loaf 14 a 16c; brown 00 a 00c. Molasses—New Orleans, 55 a 00; West Indies, 33 a 40c. Butter 15 a 00c. Beeswax 27 a 30c. Feathers 00 a 00c. Salt, ⅌ sack, $1 40 a $1 50. N. C. Whiskey, 55 a 60c.

Flour.—We report a decline in Flour, caused by foreign advices. The market is tolerably well supplied and prices have a downward tendency. Extra superfine in bbls. is worth about $6 50, in sacks $3 25; superfine $3 ⅌ sack.

Wheat.—The quotations are reduced, but the demand is good. It is firm at $1 15 to $1 25.

Corn is rather on the decline—85 to 87 may be considered the top of the market.

Cotton.—There were only 25 bales of cotton sold last week. It is drooping, and we lower quotations to 9¾ for the best article.

Bacon.—Supply good with no changes in price since last report—hams 13, hog round 11½.

Chickens are in demand at 20 to 25.—*Democrat.*

BALTIMORE, June 7.—Flour is dull; Howard st., Ohio and City Mills declined 25c. ⅌ bbl. Wheat is dull; red 155 a 160c., white 180 a 185c. Corn is steady and active; white 84 a 86c., yellow 88 a 90. Provisions are dull; Bacon shoulders 7½ a 7¾, sides 9½ a 9¾. Whiskey dull; Ohio 29c.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 7.—Cotton.—We have no transactions to report in this market to-day.

Flour and Grain.—Owing to late unfavorable advises from Europe the Flour and Grain markets are depressed. We quote sales as follows:

Corn 85 a 86 cents ⅌ bushel; Wheat $1 20 a $1 30 ⅌ bu.; Flour $6 a $6 25 ⅌ bbl.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

June 2.—Schr. L. B. Cowperthwaite, Rogers, from Charleston, to J. & D. McRae & Co; with salt.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.

3.—Steamer Black River, Love, from Fayetteville to Master.

Schr. James Davis, Moore, from Swansboro'. to Master; with corn, &c.

3—Schr. Pearl, McKethan, from Lockwood's Folly, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Schr. Laura, Harker, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Schr W. H. Northrop, Silliman, 4 days from Eletheura, to S. & W. H. Northrop; with fruit.

Schr Arcade, Certin, from Mayaguez, Porto Rico, to WilIrd & Curtis; with specie and fruit.

Schr. Wide World, Buckley, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux.

Schr. Wm. Allen, Grant, from New York, to J. R. Blossom.

Schr. Geo. W. Grice, Palmer, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

Br. Brig Camilla, Holmes, from Newport, Eng., to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with iron for W., C. & R. R. R.

4.—Steamer Hattie Hart, Peck, from Fayetteville, to John McLaurin.

5.—Schr. G. R. Dixon, Ward, from New York, to Harriss & Howell; with mdze.

Schr. Albert Mason, Corson, from New York, to Harriss & Howell; with mdze.

Schr. Ben, Lynch, from New York, to E. Murray & Co.; with mdze.

Schr. Elijah Sheddon, White, from Washington, N. C., to J. R. Blossom.

Schr. Helene, Derrickson, from Boston, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

Schr. Sunny South, Weeks, from New York to T. C. Worth; with hay and guano.

Brig Sea Belle, Whaley, from Santa Cruz, to G. C. & W. J. Munro; with molasses.

Schr. Carolina, Sabistan, from Newbern, to E. Murray & Co; with corn.

Schr. J. C. Manson, Rabon, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Steamer Southerner, Evans, from Fayetteville, to Allen & Clark.

June 7—Schr. Palestine, Gibbs, from Hyde county, to Stokley & Oldham; with corn.

Schr. Millard Fillmore, Wilches, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

Schr. Jas. A. Bayard, Higbee, from Philadelphia, to Harriss & Howell; with mdze.

Schr. Snow Squall, Buckmister, from Rockport, Me., to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with lime. On the 2d instant, Cape Hatteras bearing E. N. E., about 20 miles, picked up a metallic coffin, packed with lime in a wood case, containing a dead body; the mark had worn off.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.

7—Schr. Wm. H. Smith, Scott, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

Schr. B. F. Hanks, Bragg, from Perquimans County, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.; with corn and bacon.

8—Steamer Rowan, McRae, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.

8—Barque Tejuca, Havener, from New York, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Brig Belle Bernard, Coombs, from Boston, to O. G. Parsley & Co.; with ice for A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. Iowa, Payne, from Hyde county, to master; with corn.

Schr. Topaz, O'Neal, from Hyde county, to DeRossett, Brown & Co.; with corn.

Schr. Ellen Randall, Davis, from Little River to D. A. Lamont; with naval stores.

Steamer Hattie Hart, Peck, from Fayetteville, to John McLaurin.

CLEARED.

June 2.—Steamer Southerner, Evans, for Fayetteville, by Allan & Clark.

3.—Steamer Rowan, McRae, for Fayetteville, by A. E. Hall.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteaille by A. E. Hall.

Schor. Odd Fellow, Justice, for Little River by D. A. Lamont,

6—Steamer Hattie Hart, Peck, for Fayetteville, by John McLaurin.

6—Steamer Sun, Rush, for Fayetteville, by Allen & Clark.

7—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A. E. Hall.

Schr. James Buchanan, Morse, for Washington, N. C., by Willard & Curtis; with mdze.

Schr. Charles Colgate, Cooper, for Boston, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

Schr. L. P. Smith, Cheesebro, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores.

Schr. John, Burton, for New York, by E. Murray & Co.; with naval stores.

9.—Schr. G. R. Dixon, Ward, for New York, by Harriss & Howell; with naval stores.

QUERY.

WHERE can I buy the best Umbrella? At
C. D. MYERS'.
Where can I find the largest and best assortment? At
C. D. MYERS'.
Where will the best article cost me the least money? At
C. D. MYERS'.
Where is that? At the Hat and Cap Emporium, 34 Market street. June 8.

INVOICE OF GOODS

RECEIVED this morning and last evening by Express:
100 pairs Shubert's Drawers;
6 dozen Atwel's Razor Straps;
4 " "Army Razors;"
100 Linen "Dusters;"
40 Cassimere Suits;
50 Drab d'Tae Round Jackets;
10 dozen real English Hair Brushes. (Those who have been waiting can be supplied.)
30 dozen "Yoke Shirts," and
100 " "Byron," "Bishop" and De Joinville Collars;
80 pairs Linen Drawers.
We shall open new goods—new styles, &c., &c., semi-weekly, until 1st August, at BALDWIN'S.
June 8th

SUNDRIES.

50 BBLS. SUGARS—Coffee and Crushed—New Orleans Sugars in hhds. and bbls.; 100 bags Coffee—Rio, Laguayra and Java; 100 bbls. Flour—Family, Super and Fine; Powder in kegs and quarter kegs, and canisters; Sack Salt Molasses; Candles; Pork; Lard, &c., &c. For sale by
June 7th ZENO H. GREENE.

SUNDRIES.

SUGARS, C. Yellow, Crushed and Yellow Coffee; Coffee, Rio, Laguayra, Java and St. Domingo; Flour, Rice, Molasses, Salt, Vinegar, Nails, Powder, Shot, Lead, Soda and Sugar Crackers, Lard, Butter, Pork, Bacon, &c., &c.—For sale by ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT.
June 8.

NEW BOOKS.

BY ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS this morning at KELLEY'S:
500 Mistakes Corrected, a valuable work;
Christy's Plantation Melodys, No. 1 to 8;
Davenport Dunn, a new work;
Testimony of the Rocks, by Hugh Miller;
My School and School Master, " "
Foot Prints of the Creator, " "
Old Red Sand Stone, " "
Cruise of the Betsey, " "
First Impressions, " "
Popular Geology from his Manuscript, by his Wife since his death.
June 9th

FLOUR.—"Wachovia" Family—fresh ground. Also, Superfine Flour. For sale by
L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
June 9. S. E. Corner Market and Second streets.

PORK.—10 bbls. New York City Mess, just received.—For sale by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
June 9. S. E. cor. Market and Sec. sts.

MOLASSES.—By the bbl. or smaller quantity. For sale by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
June 9. S. E. cor. Market & Sec. sts.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1859.

"VIRGINIA."—Under this heading the Fayetteville Observer animadverts upon some remarks recently made by the *Wilmington* Journal, with reference to the complexion of the returns from the recent elections in Virginia. The Observer must permit us to say that it wholly misunderstands our remarks, and it certainly misrepresents our position and attributes to us language which neither in letter nor in substance have we ever used.

We will do the Observer the justice to say that it quotes our language from which it draws such totally erroneous conclusions. What we said was that no partizan should allow his personal predilections to carry him so far before a nomination as to render his support of a probable nominee ungracious, and his advocacy ineffectual. This does not justify the inference which the Observer seeks to draw, that we avow the doctrine that Democrats ought not to object to Democrats as candidates for *any cause*. We pass over its snobbish sneer at the personal character of Democrats, contained in its remark that "everybody knows how little the party halts at men, however bad their *personal* character."—This thing requires only to be quoted that it may be reprobated and stamped as it deserves.

But to turn to Mr. Letcher. In years gone by that gentleman, upon a local question in Virginia, for so it was treated, took grounds in regard to the institutions of Western Virginia and its connection with the East which he has long since openly abandoned, fighting as he has done for years in the front rank of the Southern Phalanx in the House. This last part of his history is perfectly well known to his opponents in his own party as it is to his more open foes in the antagonistic organization, and yet he was most bitterly attacked by men of his own party, with the view of defeating his nomination, and charges brought against him, not directly as they ought to have been, against the expediency of nominating him, but against the propriety of doing it, even if expedient, although the objectors knew that his position as a candidate and a man was wholly unexceptionable on the slavery question. This every man of intelligence knows.

The Fayetteville Carolinian.

We do not wish to keep up any controversy, simply for the sake of controversy, and still less for the desire of victory over a political friend. We shall, therefore, say very little in reply to the *Carolinian* of Saturday, further than to correct an erroneous deduction which it draws from some remarks of ours. It says we assert that any number, no matter how small a minority it be, has an undeniable right to call a convention at their option—that every second man would be allowed to call a convention.

Now, our assertion that when any respectable number of Democrats call for a Convention, that very fact indicates the existence of such a state of things as renders the holding of a convention not only expedient but necessary for healing divisions and preventing their further growth, surely does not warrant the conclusion at which the *Carolinian* arrives. Indeed, our original remarks to which reference was made read as follows:—"We think if a respectable number of Democrats in any district call for a Convention, they have a right to have their wishes respected, even although they may not constitute a majority. Mere faction is of course another thing. These things do not necessarily, nor indeed at all, imply hostility to any particular person or persons. Conventions are meetings of friends, not of enemies—they are held to prevent or adjust differences, not to promote them."

This certainly embodies no such foolishness or factiousness as the *Carolinian* attributes to us.

We will not argue over the tone adopted towards us by the *Carolinian*. Let that pass. We wish to revive no hard feelings, and are fully prepared to believe that the articles of the *Carolinian* displayed more asperbity of feeling than the Editors really entertained. We ask them to look over their files and be their own judges of their language. They will see that we prefer no groundless charge.

Let us say in conclusion, that we have truly desired throughout to maintain, not simply a tone of moderation, but also a feeling answering to that tone. That we sincerely deprecate any divisions, and regret that circumstance have tended to produce feelings of irritation in some quarters—feelings which may be soothed but cannot be beaten down.

We assure our cotemporary that nothing is or has been farther from our feelings than any touch of unkindness. We have simply said what justice to ourselves and to our views of right demanded. We have done so mildly and moderately, and must let our statement speak for itself, without any attempt to bolster it up or to withdraw from it.

If difficulties occur we will have the consciousness of having shown how such difficulties could be and ought to be avoided.

WAYNE FEMALE COLLEGE.—We have before us the Catalogue of the above popular institution for the collegiate year 1858–'9, printed by Nathaniel S. Richardson, Goldsboro', N. C.

From its neatly printed pages we learn that the College is in a very flourishing state, the list of pupils summing up as high as 128.

Goldsboro', where the College is situated, is a handsome and healthy town, easily accessible from all parts of the State. The faculty is competent and faithful, the directors gentlemen in whom the fullest confidence may be reposed. There is no reason why the College should not continue to prosper.

Robbery.

Last night between 12 and 1 o'clock, the fall of a window in a room in the Seamen's Home roused up the occupants, to wit, Mr. W. J. Potter and Captains Cheesebro and Hughes, who found their clothes scattered about and rifled of all the money which had been in the pockets, amounting to something like ninety dollars in all. The door was open, although locked when they went to sleep. From circumstances they think that the thief must have been concealed in the room.—They tracked him out of the house and for some two squares farther. He was barefooted and the track is apparently that of a white man. Some papers taken at the same time are advertised in to-day's Journal.

Daily Journal, 3d inst.

☞The Address delivered by D. K. McRae, Esq., before the two Societies of the University, is spoken of in the highest terms by all who had the pleasure of hearing it. The Standard says it "is spoken of on all hands as a brilliant and impressive specimen of eloquence."

Among the Degrees conferred by the University at the late Commencement, was that of L. L. D. upon Mr. Buchanan and Bishop Otey, of Tennessee. *Dr.* Buchanan dined with Gov. Swain.

☞The Democratic Convention for the fifth district, which met at Graham on Tuesday last, the 31st ult., unanimously nominated Stephen E. Williams, Esq., of Caswell, as candidate for Congress in opposition to Hon. John A. Gilmer, the "Opposition" incumbent. We should not be surprised at Mr. Williams' election. If the Democrats stick up to him and to their own cause, as we think they will and we know they ought, he will elected.

FIRST CARGO.—The British Brig *Camilla*, from Newport, England, arrived here yesterday afternoon, with the first cargo of Iron for the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad. Tracklaying will soon commence in real earnest.

☞The Virginia election being now over, decided, certain, it has pretty much passed from the public view. The opposition have succeeded in that ancient commonwealth,—*only they haven't*. "Honest John" must be Governor for the next four years.

The Presidential visit to North Carolina is now the most talked-about occurrence. At Weldon the President and Secretary Thompson were met by the Committee of Reception and welcomed by Governor Ellis and senator Bragg.

In his reply to the very appropriate welcoming speech of Governor Ellis the President intimated his determination to retire at the close of his term, to the shades of Wheatland. This announcement only confirms what he said while a candidate. Mr. Buchanan never aimed at a second term, although his motives have been suspected, and manœuvering to that end attributed to him.

The Oak City Guards and the Wilmington Light Infantry were drawn up to receive the distinguished guests of the State, who after partaking of refreshments at Weldon, started at 12 o'clock for Raleigh, stopping for dinner at Franklinton.

Just before dark on Tuesday afternoon the train with the guests of the State arrived at the depot in Raleigh, where a large concourse of citizens and citizen-soldiery were ready to receive them.

The presidential party was introduced by Governor Ellis and welcomed by Hon. Daniel M. Barringer, to whose cordial greeting the President replied in a very feeling manner, expressing his pride and pleasure at meeting so warm a reception in the old North State, to whose patriotism and valor in Revolutionary days he alluded most happily. He referred to the evening of his own existence, now quietly gliding away,—to the time when he should retire to the shades of home to await the last summons. He trusted that the present hurtful tendency to disunion would pass away; and that meetings like this, between citizens of different States, but sons of a common country, would tend to cement the bonds of a National Union.

Hon. Jacob Thompson spoke of the pleasure he derived from this visit to his native State, after an absence of 25 years.

The procession to the Yarbrough House, where the President's quarters were provided, consisted of the Wilmington Light Infantry at the head, the Newbern Light Infantry, the Orange Guards, the Iredell Blues, the Cabarrus Guards, the Oak City Guards, the Elm City Cadets, the Hillsboro' Military Academy Cadets, the Rowan Rifle Guards, the Hornet's Nest Riflemen, the Rowan Artillery, in all eleven Companies. The President, Governor, Secretary Thompson, and other guests and officials were in carriages.

Next day the party proceeded to Chapel Hill, most of the military companies returning home immediately, the Newbern company having passed through Goldsboro' on their way home on Wednesday evening.

The Wilmington Light Infantry went on to Chapel Hill, and remained there, being supplied with tents and camp equipage. The other Companies, or nearly all, no doubt, were forced to turn round from the impossibility of getting any accommodations.

Returned from Chapel Hill.

Early this morning the strains of martial music awoke the echoes in our otherwise quiet streets, announcing the return of the Wilmington Light Infantry from their trip to Chapel Hill on the occasion of the President's visit to that place, to be present at Commencement.—The "boys" are delighted with their trip, and speak in the warmest terms of the kindness and attention with which they were treated. Having made arrangements for encamping, etc., they were enabled to accompany the President to Chapel Hill, and to remain there and escort him back to Raleigh, in fact seeing the thing through; and this, we have no doubt, with credit to themselves and their town. Their encampment was a point of general attraction at the University.

At Raleigh, the President, on his return from commencement, became the guest of Hon. L. O'B. Banch. Before parting with the General and Staff of this brigade and the Wilmington Light Infantry he made them a feeling and appropriate address, thanking them kindly for the high compliment of their continued escort and attentions. To this General Cowan made a happy response.

All with whom we have met are much pleased with the President, the Secretary, the rest of mankind, but much more pleased with womankind in general, and several fair ones at commencement in particular; we mean, of course, the single members of the Company.

On a fair calculation, at least three fourths of the members of the W. L. I. might be caught napping about this time, not having slept much for some nights and several days.

It may not be improper here to refer to a matter which seems to have been talked about and written about a good deal more than its importance deserves:—The question of a military escort to the President, and the selection by the Governor of any particular Company for that position.

The Governor would have liked to have had all the Volunteer Companies in the State, and with that view, communicated *informally* with all, or at any rate endeavored to do so. All expressed their willingness. The law, however, had made no provision for the entertainment of the Companies, and the Governor found that other arrangements could not be made in time, and therefore no official call was made or invitation issued. The Wilmington Light Infantry having their own accommodations, offered to go wholly on their own expenses and their offer was accepted, as would that of any other Company. The W. L. I. escorted the President throughout, because they volunteered to do so. There was no favoritism, special invitation, or ground for jealousy.

Daily Journal, 4th inst.

☞We cannot but feel proud of the high compliments paid by all the papers to our fellow citizens of the Wilmington Volunteers. Their fine appearance, military bearing and gentlemanly conduct reflected credit upon themselves and their town, and were the theme of remark by every visitor to the recent Commencement at Chapel Hill.

☞Roger A. Pryor, Esq., formerly of the Richmond *South*, but more recently of the Washington *States*, has retired from editorial life and returned to the practice of the law at Petersburg, Va.

☞What to make of the further news by the America is more than we know. The talk of the Liverpool *Post* about Austrians marching on Paris, appears preposterous. We are inclined to the belief that a battle has been fought near the old city of Pavia.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The Result in Virginia.

LETCHER AND THE REST OF THE STATE TICKET ELECTED—THE LEGISLATURE STILL DECIDEDLY DEMOCRATIC.—The tables which we have carefully compiled from the best sources of information show that, in spite of the heavy losses in the Southwest and elsewhere, no doubt can remain as to the election of the State ticket by a good majority—in the neighborhood of 6,000. In 116 counties and cities we have lost 3,965 on Wise's majority of 9,921 in 1855—leaving a democratic majority of 5,956, in case losses and gains shall balance equally in the thirty-five counties still to be heard from. An immense reaction as to the result took place in public sentiment yesterday afternoon.

The democrats have sustained several losses in the Senate and House of Delegate, as reported; but, taking the worst reports, there is no doubt that the Legislature will be decidedly democratic.

The latest dog story, is of two dogs who fell to fighting in a saw mill. In the course of the tussell, one of the dogs went plump against a saw in rapid motion, which cut him in two instanter. The hind legs ran away, but the fore legs continued the fight and whipped the other dog.

Jeanie Morrison.

I've wandered east, I've wandered west,
Through many a weary way;
But never, never can forget
The luve o' life's young day!
The fire that's blawn on Beltane e'en,
May weel be black gin Yule;
But blacker fa' awaits the heart
Where first fond luve grows cool.

O dear, dear Jeanie Morrison,
The thochts o' bygane years
Still fling their shadows ower my path,
And blind my een with tears;
They blind my een wi' saut, saut tears,
And sair and sick I pine,
As memory idly summons up
The blythe blinks o' langsyne.

'Twas then we luvit ilk ither weel,
'Twas then we two did part;
Sweet time—sad time! twa bairns at scule,
Twa bairns, and but ae heart!
'Twas then we sat on ae laigh bink,
To lair ilk ither lear;
And tones, and looks, and smiles were shed,
Remembered evermair.

I wonder, Jeanie, aften yet,
When sitting on that bink,
Cheek touchin' cheek, loof lock'd in loof,
What our wee heads could think?
When baith beet doun ower ae braid page,
Wi' ae buke on our knee,
Thy lips were on thy lesson, but
My lesson was in thee.

Oh, mind ye how we hung our heads,
How cheeks brent red wi' shame,
Whene'er the scule-weans laughin' said,
We cleek'd thegither hame?
And mind ye o' the Saturdays,
The scule then skail't at noon,)
When we ran aff to speel the braes—
The broomy braes o' June?

My head rins round and round about,
My heart flows like a sea,
As ane by ane the thochts rush back
O' scule time and o' thee.
Oh, mornin' life! oh, mornin' luve!
Oh, lichsome days and lang,
When hinnied hopes around our hearts
Like simmer blossoms sprang!

Oh, mind ye luve, how aft we left
The deary dinsome toun,
To wander by the green burnside,
And hear its waters croon?
The simmer leaves hung ower our heads,
The flowers burst round our feet,
And in the gloamin' o' the wood,
The throssil whuslit sweet!

The throssil whuslit in the wood,
The burn sang to the trees,
And we with Nature's heart in tune,
Concerted harmonies;
And on the knowe abune the burn,
For hours thegither sat
In the silentness o' joy, till baith
Wi' very g'adness grat.

Aye, aye, dear Jeanie Morrison,
Tears trinkled doun your cheek,
Like dew beads on a rose, yet nane
Had ony power to speak!
That was a time, a blessed time,
When hearts were fresh and young,
When freely gushed all feelings forth
Unsyllabled—unsung.

I marvel, Jeanie Morrison,
Gin I hae been to thee
As closely twined wi' earliest thochts,
As ye hae been to me?
Oh! tell me gin their music fills
Thine ear as it does mine;
Oh! say gin e'er your heart grows grit
Wi' dreamings o' langsyne?

I've wandered east, I've wandered west,
I've borne a weary lot;
But in my wandering, far or near,
Ye never were forgot.
The fount that first burst frae this heart,
Still travels on its way;
And channels deeper as it rins,
The luve o' life's young day.

O dear, dear Jeanie Morrison,
Since we were sindered young,
I've never seen your face, nor heard
The music o' your tongue;
But I could hug all wretchedness,
And happy could I die,
Did I but ken you heart still dreamed
O' bygane days and me!

LETTER FROM GENOA.—Accurate descriptions of Italy, by tourists who are now actually in that country, possess unusual interest at present. The following letter, which we have permission to print, was written by a Philadelphian lady now in Genoa. It gives a lively view of the recent revolution in Tuscany.—*Phil. Press.*

GENOA, May 1, 1859.

Dear ——: * * * * * * *

The war news was so threatening that we agreed to abandon the Venice trip, and at last left Rome, having engaged passage by steamer from Civita Vecchia to Leghorn, with the refusal of our berths to this place, intending to learn at Leghorn the real state of the country, and act accordingly. At Civita Vecchia we learned that Tuscany was in such a state of excitement that it would not be pleasant traveling there, so we continued on. Yesterday morning we arrived off Leghorn, and behold, the Tuscan custom house officers boarded us under the Sardinian colors. The Duke had been requested to abdicate, had considered, and consented too late. He was obliged to fly. At four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon the officers and soldiers in Florence were rushing about embracing and kissing, the stores were closed, and enthusiastic shopkeepers engaged in ornamenting themselves and friends with the colors of Sardinia. Ladies drove in the casino dressed in magnificent silks of three lines, with hats and parasols in uniform. At Leghorn I went on shore to see what was decorated with green, red and white. Yesterday, while we were still in port, there was a great excitement. A steamer was taking volunteers on board, and the crowd on her decks were shouting in answer to the cheers of their countrymen on the quays. Here, in Genoa, we have an opportunity that few persons possess. The city is full of troops. The French are arriving from all directions, by land over Mount Cenis, and by water from Toulon and from Algeria. To-day I saw four regiments march on to the ground and pitch their tents. At every turn one meets companies of Zouaves, drilling, eating, lounging and smoking. I never in my life saw such gaunt, grim, dark faces as those of the Zouaves from Algiers, the "original" African regiment. It is impossible not to catch the excitement of the hour. I want to enlist myself.

SALLIE.

Louis Napoleon.

When he was twenty years old (says the N. Y. News) wrote a very remarkable work, entitled "Politicall and Military Reflections on the Swiss Confederation." It attracted much attention, so much that the Government of Thurgovia, (Switzerland) soon after its publication, bestowed upon him the right of citizenship in that canton. He returned thanks in the following letter, which, taken in connection with his subsequent career, will give us an insight into the *true* character of this remarkable man:—

"ARENENBURG, May 15, 1830.

Sir—I accept the rights of a citizen of Thurgovia with the greatest pleasure. I am glad that a new tie binds me to that country which, for sixteen years, has extended to us the most generous hospitallity. My position as an exile renders me doubly sensible to the interest you show me. *As a Frenchman and as a Bonapart I* AM PROUD OF BEING THE CITIZEN OF A FREE COUNTRY."

In 1834 he published a work on Artillery, for the use of the Swiss troops. For this he was made a Captain of Artillery. In his acknowledgments he says:

"I am proud of being numbered among the defenders of a State *in which the sovereignty of the people is considered* as the *basis* of the *Constitution*, and where every citizen is ready to sacrifice himself for the *liberty and independence of his country.*"

But the most singular statement, in view of the present charge of despot and tyrant made against him, is contained in the following letter:—

"ARENENBURG, Jan. 30, 1835.

"As to my position, believe me, I understand it fully, although it is very complicated. I feel that, *as yet*, I am only known by my *name*, not by my *deeds*. *I am an aristocrat by birth, a democrat by* NATURE and by OPINION. I owe all to inheritance and acquire everything from election. Courted by some for my name, by others for my title—taxed with personal ambition as soon as I step beyond my accustomed sphere—accused of apathy and indifference if I remain quiet—in short, inspiring both liberals and absolutists with fear because of the influence of my name, I have no political friends but among those who, accustomed to the caprices of fortune, think that, by some chance, I may one day be useful. It is because I see all the difficulties that would impede my progress in the *beginning of any career* that I have made it a rule to follow the impulses of my heart, my reason and my conscience, and never to regard any consideration of secondary importance when I believe that I am acting for the general interest; in short, to walk in a straight line without heeding all the difficulties that obstruct my path."

He was twenty-seven years of age when those lines (the language almost of prophesy) were penned. Taken in connection with his present position this letter shows that even at that time he had an appreciation of his coming destiny, and anticipated, as it were, by inspiration, the future that lay before him.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS

BY THE AMERICA.

A dispatch from Pavia, dated the 19th May says that there is great movement of troops, and a collision was expected to take place on the 19th or 20th May.

The rumors from other quarters are that a battle is imminent. The London Times considers it certain that no blow will be struck until June.

The Liverpool Post says it has reliable information that the passage of the Ticino by the French will be a signal for the European alliance against France, and that Austrian troops will march on Paris.

The weather was better. The organization of the allied army was going on actively. The repairs of the roads and bridges are nearly completed.

ENGLAND.—The Elections are concluded. The ministers gain twenty-three members of Parliament.

The Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 21st, 1859.

COTTON.—Brokers' Circulars quote:

Fair Orleans	7 15-16d.
Middling do	6⅝d.
Fair Uplands	6⅞d.
Middling do	6¼d.

Holders are pressing on the market. Stock at Liverpool 585,000 bales, of which 501,800 bales are American.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular quotes Breadstuffs as opening buoyant, but subsequently very dull and closing at a decline of 3 to 4d. since Tuesday.

Wheat very dull at a decline of 4d., without buyers.

Corn steady and quotations nominal.

The weather is favorable for crops.

Provisions steady. Rosin firm at 4s. to 4s. 3d.

Spirits Turpentine steady at 43s. 6d. a 44s. on the spot; 42s. a 42s. 6d. to arrive.

Four Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP

CITY OF WASHINGTON

OFF CAPE RACE.

LATER FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

HALIFAX, June 4.—The steamer City of Washington has arrived off Cape Race, with dates from Liverpool to the 25th ultimo.

The sales of cotton for the three previous days amounted to 18,000 bales, with a dull market. Holders offer freely, but show no disposition to press sales. Prices easier, but quotations unchanged. Breadstuffs dull.—Provisions steady. Consols 90¾ to 92.

A battle took place at Montibello and the Austrians, 15,000 strong, retreated. The loss of the Allies was 700, and the Austrians 2,000. Austrian prisoners had reached Marseilles.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

HALIFAX, N. S., June 4th, 1859.

A battle was fought on the 21st of May, near Montebello. It is stated that the Austrians, fifteen thousand strong, attacked the position of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, and, after four hours' furious combat, were repulsed, with a very heavy loss in killed and two hundred prisoners.

The allies carried the city of Montebello; but did not pursue the Austrians further.

The French loss is reported to have been seven hundred killed. The actual number of the French engaged in the battle is not known, but is estimated at between six and seven thousand, besides a regiment of Sardinian cavalry.

The allies lost many officers, and one Austrian colonel was among the captured.

The Austrian account of the battle, however, differs widely from the foregoing.

The Sardinian war bulletin announces that the extreme left of the Sardinian army, under General Baldini, had forced a passage over the River Sesia, putting the Austrians to flight.

Gen. Garibaldi had entered Gaven with six thousand men for revolutionary purposes.

It is rumored that six British men of war had entered the Adriatic.

The Latest.

Revolutionary movements are reported in Lombardy.

The King of Naples is dead, and Francis the Second has assumed the government.

The English admiralty have formally invited proposals for a monthly mail to Australia by the way of Panama.

A general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company had been called to sanction the agreement with the British government, and to issue £600,000 new capital.

The Paris *Moniteur* announces that France adheres to the abolition of privateering, and that the neutral flag covers the enemy's goods.

The Paris Bourse closed firm. Three-per-cents were quoted at 60 francs 65-centimes.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 25, 1859.

Cotton closed dull, and prices easier, but unchanged. Holders showed no disposition to press sales.

Breadstuffs dull and nominally unchanged. Provisions steady.

Consols closed at 91¾ a 92.

Spirits Turpentine steady at 42s. to arrive, and 42s. 6d. a 44s. on the spot.

Rosin dull at 4s. 1d. a 4s. 3d.

Rice quiet.

Virginia Election.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The States says that returns from 129 counties in Virginia make Letcher 3,700 ahead. A Richmond dispatch says 128 counties, reported and official returns, give Letcher 3,542 majority. The remaining counties gave Mr. Wise 1,381 majority, and prominent democrats here are confident that the majority will be over 5,000.

There is no truth in the report that Mr. Caskie was elected in the 3d district.

It is reported that Mr. Letcher is very ill at his home.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—The overland mail from California has arrived, with dates to the 9th ult. News unimportant. The municipal election at Los Angelos resulted in the defeat of the administration ticket. Business was reviving.

Sale of Steamers.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The steamers Alabama, Florida and Augusta were sold at private sale to-day, to Mr. Cuyler, President of the Georgia Central Rail Road.

American Citizens to be Protected.

WASHINTON, June 2.—The Navy Department have issued orders to Capt. Farragut, of the *Brooklyn*, to land a force of marines at Tampico, for the protection of the American Consul and American citizens, in case that city is attacked by Gen. Miramon.

Letters by the Prussian Closed Mails—Important Change of Details.

We are requested to state that official notice has been given by the Prussian Post Office Department that in consequence of the war in Europe every communication between Trieste and foreign ports has been interrupted. Therefore, neither letters for the Ionian Islands, Malta, Greece, Turkey, Levant, Egypt, the Indies, China and Australia, nor for Sardinia, can in future be forwarded to their destination, *via* Prussia and Austria, in the United States and Prussian closed mails, but should be sent either in the British or French mail.

But letters for Bosnia, Servia, Moldavia, Wallachia, Rutschuck, Seres, Salonica, Sophia, Adrianople, and Constantinople may be forwarded, as formerly, in the Prussian closed mail.

Postmasters should be careful to observe the above change of regulation and collect postage accordingly.

National Intelligencer.

The Speeches at Weldon.

Governor Ellis, of North Carolina, welcomed and introduced President Buchanan in the following speech:

I welcome you, Mr. President, in the name of the people of North Carolina. Fellow-citizens, I have the honor of introducing to you James Buchanan, President of the United States. It needs not that I should speak to you of his character and public service. They are a part of the history of this great country, and as we value that country, so will we value his services in its behalf. It has been said of a distinguished Marshal of France, that he fought 500 battles for his country, and never one against it. So may we say of the illustrious Chief Magistrate who stands before you, that he has fought one hundred political battles for his country, and never one against it. Let those forget those battles who can, but never can the bosom of a North Carolinian cease to pulsate at the remembrance of them. His efforts for the good of the country has only been circumscribed by the Constitution and the Union, limits beyond which no true pariot dare go. At the close of half a century of public life, we can sincerely congratulate him on its results; and to-day, while Europe is struggling in the smoke of war with her millions of soldiers, we assemble in peace to pour forth the grateful tribute of a people, in token of their recognition of these results. [Cheers.]

President Buchanan replied: I reciprocate with all my heart the cordial welcome I have just received from the citizens of North Carolina. I have long contemplated a visit to your great and fruitful State, but have never been able to do so till now. I must have come now or not at all, for at the age I will have attained when my term shall have ended, and when I shall go into retirement, is that at which man is warned to remain at rest and prepare for that great event which must overtake us all. I have always admired this State. It is truly conservative, and while the fire of liberty burns as brightly in the bosoms of North Carolinians as in the hearts of any of the inhabitants of this Union, the love of law and order is equally prevalent.

Liberty, as cherished by all parties in North Carolina, becomes a great civil blessing, unmixed, as it is, with lawlessness, which would make it prove a curse.—The Governor had spoken of him as a supporter of the Constitution and the Union, and he had spoken truly.—I ever expect to be. As long as this great charter of liberty remains unimpaired, we shall be the greatest and the happiest people in the world. But let it be battered, we become the scorn of the world and the hope of tyrants. Thank God, there is no danger to it from North Carolina, for while she may have had her differences in politics, she has never wavered on the great question of the Constitution. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) God bless the old North State. (Cheers.)

Later from Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, June 2.—By the arrival of the Indianola from Havana, which port she left on the 29th ult., we learn that sugars were active. The stock in Havana was 390,000 hogsheads Matanzas. Molasses was advancing. Freights steady, advancing. Exchange on London 15½ a 16; New York and Boston 2 1-2 a 3 1-2.

Design of the Austrian Retreat—Strategy to Entrap Louis Napoleon, &c.

BOSTON, June 3.—In reference to the report that in the event of the French crossing the Ticino, the Austrians will march direct to Paris, the London Post comments as follows:

"People could not see why the Austrians went no further than Piedmont. Her object was to commit France by proceedings involving her with Europe.—The falling back of the Austrian Generals permits of the same explanation. Possibly Louis Napoleon's hesitation refers to a knowledge of the enemy's policy.

"Napoleon III. is an obtruder in the elder royalty, and his ambition being hurtful to peace, his recent conduct seems to reveal the worst prejudices against his despotism, rendering him doubly dangerous. The other despots may, therefore, combine against him. It is natural that England should join them if the scenes of 1814-15 were to be repeated."

Despatches have been received at the State Department from our Ministers at London, France, and Spain. Mr. Dallas states that great activity prevails in England throughout all the various departments, and warlike preparations of immense magnitude are being prosecuted with vigor and urgency. Never, he says, were such preparations made by any Power as is now going on. Everything that can float upon water is now undergoing repair, and will soon be in readiness for active service. Unparalleled activity prevails in the dockyards. Mr. Mason says that the Emperor has a stronger hold upon the affections of the people of France than he ever had before, and they evince a determination to stand by him at all hazards, and prosecute the war to the bitter end.—*National Intelligencer.*

P. P. P.

SIDE, STOMACH OR BACK PAINS

Are cured, and comfort obtained by using

PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTERS.

They are unlike any other plaster. They are composed of medicated gums that extract all coagulated impurities, and impart strength by reaching the *seat of disease*, and setting the vital fluids in healthy motion. They are divided in sections, and yield to the motion of the body. They are porous; hence, retain no excretion, and may be worn any length of time without becoming offensive, all weak and delicate persons should have them. Take no other. Order them through your Druggist. Sold everywhere.

BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, N. Y.
JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati, Ohio.

April 22, 1859—34-3m.

Ten thousand deaths,
But not a single tear.

Very important to gardeners and housekeepers. There is not a garden but can be preserved from the ravages of insects, or a house that cannot be cleansed of all vermin pests, by Lyon's Magnetic Powder. One dollar invested will save fifty in profit and pleasure. It is the powdered leaf of a plant, discovered by E. LYON, a French Botanist, in the interior of Asia. It kills all garden worms, roaches, bed-bugs, ants, ticks, fleas, moths, &c. It is entirely *free from poison*, and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. The governments and societies of Europe have liberally rewarded Mr. LYON. It can be ordered through any merchant.

'Tis Powder kills all insects in a trice
While Pills are mixed for rats and mice.

Sample Flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1.

BARNES & PARK, New York.

June 2, 1859.—40-3w.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

Its wonderful effects and consequent popularity—perhaps no article in the history of the *Materia Medica*, ever acquired the same patronage, was subject to the same number of severe and different tests, and met with so few failures as the Mustang Liniment. It has justly been styled a Panecea for all external Wounds, Cuts, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, or Eruptions on Man or Beast. It is so far a medicine of surprising virtue, that Physicians are compelled to prescribe it; and from some remarkable cures of *Chronic and Distorted Rheumatic cases* it has naturally attracted much attention from the first scientific minds of the age. No family can afford to be without a bottle of the Mustang Liniment in the house. *Beware imitations.*

The genuine is sold by respectable dealers in all parts of the world.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.

June 2, 1859. 40-3w

SINGER'S WORLD-RENOWNED SEWING MACHINES.

HAVING secured the Agency for the sale of these Machines, all orders will be promptly attended to, *and Machines delivered in Wilmington upon the same terms as sold in New York by the manufacturers.* The superiority of these Machines over all others is acknowledged. Our experience is, ☞*there is no other Machine that will do the same work as well and with equal facility.*☜

The "No. 1 Shuttle Machine" will stitch a fine Shirt Bosom, make a Silk dress,—do any kind of Tailoring work,—Shoe and Gaiter work, light Harness stitching—heavy Plantation goods, &c.

There are VARIOUS STYLES of SINGER'S MACHINES, including the "New Family Sewing Machine" and Iron Stand complete—price $50.

We have a list of prices for all the styles. The "No. 1 Shuttle Machine" is working daily in our Manufacturing Department.

O. S. BALDWIN, Agent for
I. M. SINGER & CO'S SEWING MACHINES.

☞Refers to the following gentlemen, who have the above Machines in constant use:

E. A. ANDERSON, M. D. — A. H. VANBOKKELEN Esq.
B. F. MITCHELL, Esq. — C. H. DUDLEY, Esq.

April 18—190&34-1aw6w*.

ICE—ICE—ICE.

THE WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE will be opened for the delivery of ICE every day at sunrise, closing at sunset, except on Sundays, when it will positively close at 9 A. M.

ICE will not be delivered after time of closing except in cases of sickness.

TERMS CASH, *without deviation.*

TICKETS can be procured and deposits made by those who desire.

ICE for the country packed and forwarded as directed.

ICE furnished to the sick poor free of charge, when directed by physicians or members of the visiting committees.

Orders must be addressed to WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

April 1st, 1859. 176-6m—32-6m*

By D. PIGOTT, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

ON MONDAY of June Court, 13th inst., if not previously disposed of at private sale, at 9½ o'clock, at Exchange Corner, I will sell the following valuable property.

HOUSE AND LOT

situated on Surry, between Church and Castle streets, and *ONE LOT* with two small Houses, situated on 2d between Queen and Boundary Streets, belonging to the Estate late Mrs. E. J. Robertson, dec'd.

On a credit of 6 and 12 months, interest added with approved endorsed notes.

W. E. FREEMAN, Adm'r.

April 18. 190-1w—34-ts

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against hunting, or in any other manner trespassing upon the lands belonging to the late John Hamilton, as the full extent of the law will be enforced against all offenders.

MILES COSTIN, Guardian.

March 10, 1859. 157-tf—28-tf

DIVIDEND NO. 7. BANK OF WILMINGTON

HAS DECLARED A DIVIDEND of 4 per cent., payable on the 10th inst. S. JEWETT, Cashier.

June 1st, 1859. 228-1w—40-2t

WM. L. JACOBS'

CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS FACTORY,

No. 39 MARKET ST., WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of informing his customers, and the public generally, that, having purchased of Mr. John J. Conoly his entire stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, &c., he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at the old stand of Mr. Conoly.

Those wishing anything in his line, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as he has a splendid stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, WHIPS, MARTINGALES, SPURS, COLLARS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, VALISES, &c., which he will sell low for cash.

He has also on hand a fine assortment of HUB BANDS, COACH LAMPS and HANDLES, and SHAFT TIPS, for sale low.

☞REPAIRING done at short notice, and on reasonable terms. WM. L. JACOBS.

April 13, 1859.—186-3m—33-1y.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y,

HARTFORD, CONN.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1810. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Authorised Capital,	$1,000,000
Capital Paid in,	500,000
Surplus,	300,000

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1859.

Cash on hand and in Bank,	$13,455 22
Cash in hand of Agents and in transit,	54,827 09
Real Estate unencumbered, (cash value,)	15,000 00
Bills Receivable, amply secured,	73,174 55
2,404 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford,	230,413 00
2,200 " " " " New York,	197,750 00
710 " " " " Boston,	74 620 00
100 Shares Bank of the State of Missouri,	10,000 00
State and City Bonds, 6 per cents,	74 245 00
Rail Road Stocks,	16 2.0 00
United States' Treasury Notes,	14,035 00
	603,769 8

DIRECTORS.

H. HUNTINGTON, ALBERT DAY, JAMES GOODWIN, CHARLES BOSWELL, HENRY KENEY, CALVIN DAY, JOB ALLYN, JOHN P. BRACE, CHARLES J. RUSS.

H. HUNTINGTON, *President.*
TIMO. C. ALLYN, *Secretary.*
C. C. LYMAN, *Assistant Secretary.*
WM. N. BOWERS, *Actuary.*

This old and reliable Company, established for nearly FIFTY YEARS, continues to insure against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Furniture, Warehouses, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, on its usual satisfactory terms.

Particular attention given to insuring Farm Property, consisting of Dwellings, Barns and Out-Buildings connected, and Furniture, Live Stock, Hay, Grain, Farming Utensils, &c., &c., contained in the same, for a term of three or five years at *low* rates of premium.

Applications for Insurance may be made to the undersigned, *the duly authorised Agent* for Wilmington and vicinity.

Losses equitably adjusted at this Agency, and paid immediately, upon satisfactory proofs, in funds *current in the cities of New York or Boston*, as the assured may prefer.

H. R. SAVAGE, Agent.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 19, 1859.—141-26-1y*

ARE YOU HOT? ARE YOU WARM? Keep cool! Keep cool!! Have you seen them? If not, go at once—go to-day—don't put it off. Go and see—go and buy some of those *Check Summer Coats* at

June 1. BALDWIN'S.

WILMINGTON BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

FRONT STREET, BELOW MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to furnish *BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, STEAM ENGINES, MILL WORK AND MACHINERY* of all kinds.

Old Machinery overhauled and repaired.

Will make to order Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural, and supply Drafts for all kind of Machinery.

All work warranted as represented.

☞Cash paid for old Copper, Brass and Iron.

TERMS—Cash on delivery. JOHN C. BAILEY, *Proprietor.*

Wilmington, June 24, 1858 246-1y—43-1y

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at HAVANA, on

TUESDAY, June 7th, 1859.

$336,000.

SORTEO NUMERO 618 ORDINARIO.

CAPITAL PRIZE—$100,000!

1 Prize of	$100,000	6 Prizes of	$2,000
1 "	50,000	15 "	1,000
1 "	30,000	74 "	500
1 "	16,000	143 "	400
1 "	10,000	20 Approximations	8,800

Four Approximations to the $100,000 of $600 each: 4 of $400 to $50,000; 4 of $400 to $30,000; 4 of $400 to $16,000; 4 of $400 to $10,000.

Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5.

Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.

Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.

A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes known.

☞All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to "DON RODRIGUEZ, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C."

May 15th, 1859. 178-32-1y

CIDER VINEGAR.

10 BARRELS pure Cider Vinegar. For sale by
May 30th ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT.

BACON AND PORK.—20 hhds. Western Sides and Shoulders; 60 bbls. new New York City Mess Pork.—Landing and for sale by ZENO H. GREENE.

June 1.

LIQUORS—LIQUORS.—25 barrels Monongahela Rye Whiskey; 20 do. Holland Gin; 10 Eighth Casks French Brandy; 5 bbls. Cherry Brandy. Just received in store and for sale by T. H. McKOY & CO.

June 3d, 1859.

JUST RECEIVED,

20 BBLS. more of that C. Sugar;
2,600 lbs. N. C. Bacon—a beautiful lot;
8 bbls. N. C. Lard;
40 do. City Mess Pork.

June 1. O. KELLEY.

FOR SALE BY

T. C. CRAFT, NO. 48 MARKET STREET,
40 bbls. Fayetteville Flour;
1,500 lbs. Onslow county Bacon Hams;
Duplin county Lard in barrels and kegs.

April 21st.

RICE—RICE.

20 TIERCES HANDSOME RICE. For sale by
May 30. WILLARD & CURTIS.

CRACKERS.

5 BBLS. SUGAR;
5 do. Soda;
5 boxes do., fresh and good. For sale by
May 31st ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT.

SUNDRIES.—Sugars of all grades; Coffee—Rio, Laguayra and Java; Flour—Fine, Super and Family; Candles—Adamantine and Sperm; Molasses; Sack and Table Salt; Crackers, Candy, Soap, Starch, Buckets, Brooms, Ploughs, &c., &c. Just received and for sale by

June 1. ZENO H. GREENE.

MOLASSES.

300 HOGSHEADS } PRIME CUBA MOLASSES;
100 barrels }
50 do. New Orleans do.
50 do. do. do. Syrup.

For sale by G. C. & W. J. MUNRO.

May 12.

FLOUR—FLOUR.

200 BBLS. "fresh" Family, Super and Fine Flour. For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.

May 30.

SUNDRIES.

350 HHDS. of choice new crop Cardenas Molasses;
50 bbls. superior N. O. Syrup;
50 hhds. fair to choice N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Clarified Sugar;
30 hhds. of choice Bacon Sides and Shoulders;
100 bbls. Mess and Prime Pork;
30 casks of good Charleston Rice:
350 bags Rio, Laguayra, Java and West India Coffee. For sale by HATHAWAY & CO.

April 11.

NO HUMBUG.

THE $50 SEWING MACHINES OF MESSRS GROVER AND BAKER'S are complete, making over 1000 stitches per minute; sewing the coarsest as well as the finest fabrics. Some 25 of their machines, of different grades, are in use here, and never have been reported to me as being out of order. They work two Spools, Guage, and Hemmer. All machines warranted *perfect* or money refunded. Call and see samples at KELLEY'S BOOK STORE.

June 3, 1859.

HOOP IRON.

5 TONS 1 inch Hoop Iron;
5 do. 1¼ do. do. do.
5 do. 1½ do. do. do., in excellent order. For sale by
May 30. WILLARD & CURTIS.